

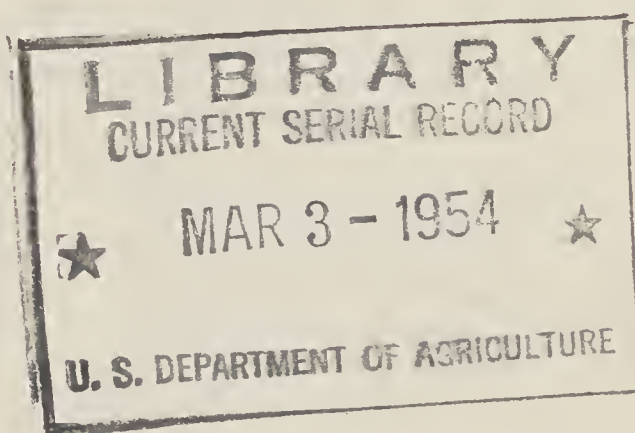
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Report of

**Cooperative
Extension Work
in Agriculture and
Home Economics
1953**



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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United States Department of Agriculture Report of Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics, 1953

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
EXTENSION SERVICE,
Washington 25, D. C., October 15, 1953.

HON. EZRA TAFT BENSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: I submit herewith the Annual Report of the Extension Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1953. Totals for activities and results are for the calendar year 1952.

Yours sincerely,

C. M. FERGUSON, *Director.*

WHAT WE WORKED ON AND WHY

Farm people and countless others who depend on agriculture faced changing, complicated problems during the last year. Declining farm prices, increasing costs, greater risks, mounting surpluses, drought, thought-provoking adjustments, marketing, and many off-the-farm issues became increasingly important in the business of farming. Hopeful, yet challenging, was the increasing flow of new production techniques revealed by research and farmer experience. Together they make up a jigsaw puzzle that has to be fitted together on each individual farm and in family and community life (fig. 1).

THE PIECES MUST FIT TOGETHER

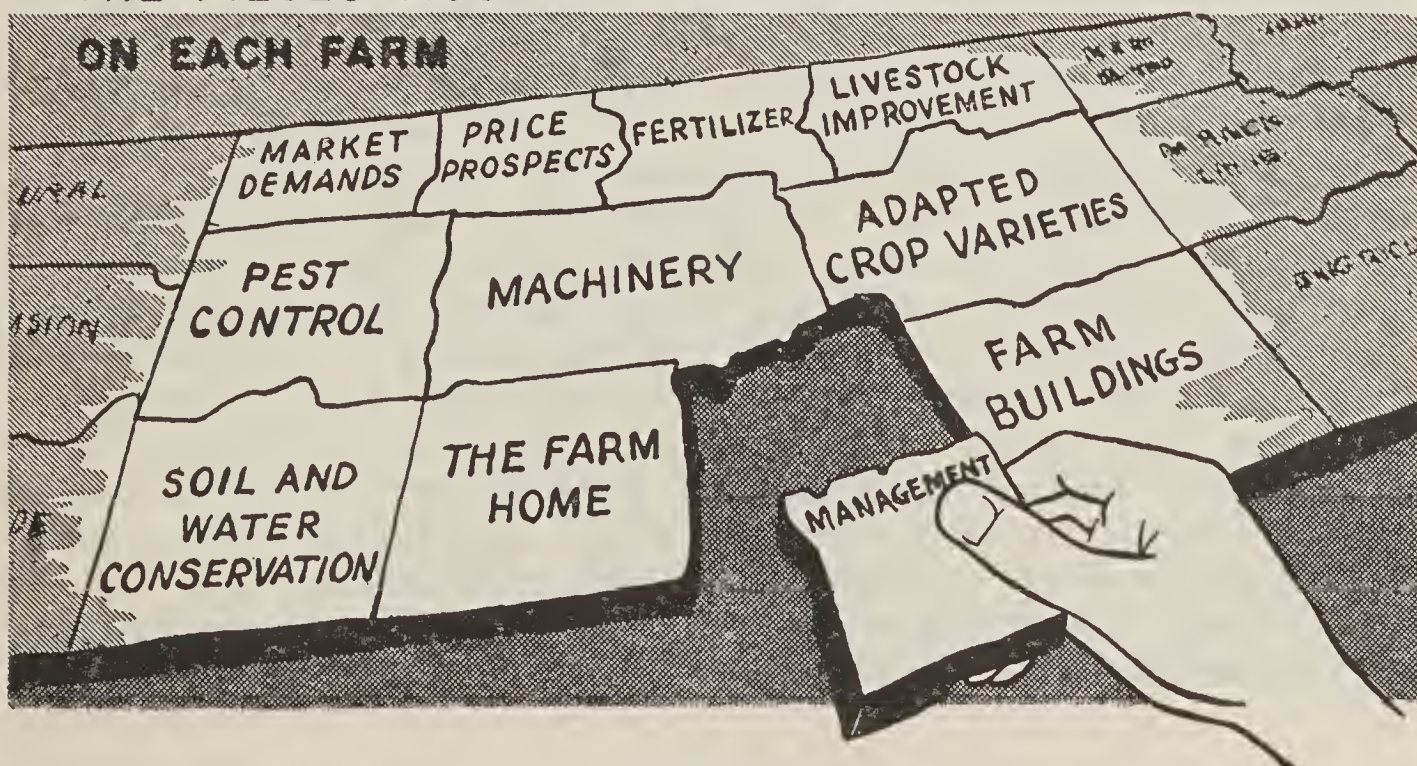


FIGURE 1.

Those were the problems the Cooperative Extension Service county agricultural agents, home demonstration agents, and 4-H Club agents, specialists at the State land-grant college and extension leaders in the United States Department of Agriculture—worked on during the year.

Each problem required understanding by local people of the facts, issues, choices; and the best of scientific application. Together these problems point to the need for management on each farm that will best meet market demands, conserve the soil, provide the greatest net income, and serve the family needs.

Cost Risk Complicates Farming

Prices of farm products had been advancing for most of the years in the last decade. Wars and threats of wars kept demand for food and fiber at high levels. In general, prices paid for goods from the farm and ranch were adequate. Farm income reached 16¾ billion dollars in 1947, and continued high for several years.

With reasonably adequate prices and the call for more production, farmers made tremendous strides in putting research results to work in scientific farming. Through mechanization, better fertilization, improved varieties, surer pest controls, and more scientific management they greatly increased output per acre, per animal, and per man-hour of labor. The result has been that fewer and fewer farmers every year have contributed more and more to making America the best fed and most productive nation in the world.

But increased mechanization, inflation, fewer workers, and greater use of fertilizer and other modern production requirements, also increased the farmers' costs and risks. Farm investments now in buildings, machinery, land, livestock, and other production essentials average more than \$20,000 per farm worker. That is four times as much as in 1940. With such risks, farming adjustments have become more complicated. Twenty-five years ago 25 percent of the cost of producing corn was cash; today it is 70 percent.

This situation and the necessity for adjustments pyramided the responsibilities of the Cooperative Extension Service. Farmers wanted the facts. They brought more problems to county agricultural agents involving the know-how of cheaper and better balanced production, and what to plant on acres taken out of surplus crops. Homemakers sought ways to compensate for reduced income through more efficient management. They wanted information on cheaper yet nutritious foods, on clothing, food preservation, health, family life, and many other home problems. Local leaders, farm organizations, and others were asking for more individual help on the farm, and with marketing, community services, and other forces beyond the farm that vitally affect farmers, food handlers, and consumers. City as well as rural areas were asking for more help with 4-H Club work, consumer education, and other problems. Businessmen who depend on farmers for a market were taking more of the county agricultural agent's time. Returning veterans and others getting started in farming also looked to the county agent.

New Problems Press Extension

Extension agents faced these ever-broadening complicated demands for more help with a workload that already included 1,100 farmers for each agricultural agent, 1,600 farm families for each home demonstration agent, and an even larger number of rural nonfarm and urban people with whom the agents work.

The so-called good years of the forties glossed over the fact that farming had become a far different business from what it was when the Smith-Lever Act of 1914 inaugurated the Cooperative Extension Service. The job then was simply to localize, demonstrate, and otherwise help farm people apply the technological results of research.

Research and education, therefore, have played a major role in our greatly increased yields per acre, per animal, and increased output per man-hour. With no more land and fewer and fewer farm workers, the American farmer has been able to meet every demand for increased production.

But as extension agents did a good job locally with farm people they got more jobs to do. Though demonstrations and individual on-the-farm visits still are the base of the work, agents have had to develop methods that reach more people faster. They have worked more with groups in meetings, and are making ever-increasing use of press, radio, television, visual aids, and other mass communication media.

All these methods have helped Extension to serve farm people and to earn their confidence. They have helped extension work in America become a model of practical, localized agricultural education that much of the world is now studying.

The problems farm people faced in 1952, and the outlook for the next few years, are causing farmers to want more from extension agents. The best of research results and good local practice on the various crops and livestock are not enough. The problem is one of adjustment. It is a farm business problem that calls for bringing all these together in a total-farm-unit approach for each farm. This calls for more individual on-the-farm service by extension agents. It calls for working with the whole family, and for using the technical advice of many specialists.

But, as the extension agent faces the problem of more on-the-farm service, he also faces the fact that he is carrying many activities farm people have asked for and do not want him to drop. He is responsible with the local people for overall development of local farm-improvement programs. He must assist in a wide variety of community development activities. He is giving a third of his time to the 4-H Club program with rural youth. He has to work with dozens of committees. He is working with and training an average of 100 local leaders on various programs.

Beyond the farm fence there are pressing problems in marketing farm products calling for more extension help on the farm and all the way to the consumer. Closely allied is the need for helping farm people to get the facts and understand the issues involved in foreign trade, price policy, and many other off-the-farm forces vitally affecting agriculture.

Developing Farm Unit Approach

Many a farmer has been able to sort out the ideas and practices that fit his circumstances and weld them into a well-balanced, well-organized business which most perfectly uses resources and opportunities available to him. This has made such operators efficient producers and has given them profitable businesses.

However, many are not able to do this. The fact that the combination of land, labor, capital, and management, and the intensity of production vary from farm to farm, even within a local community, further complicates the situation. This makes impractical any rule-of-thumb method of applying practices or systems of farming.

The job is a combined approach on each farm. That such an approach will pay is shown by a 6-year demonstration and study in Vermont conducted jointly by the Experiment Station, Harvard University, and the Charles H. Hood Foundation (fig. 2). Twelve farmers who followed combined scientific guidance averaged nearly \$2,000 more labor income in 1952 than 12 similar farmers who followed usual practices. Each group averaged the same labor income in 1946 when the study started. The 12 farmers who followed planning guidance cut labor costs, got more milk per cow, and produced feed cheaper. Their labor income in 1952 was almost three times more than in 1946, as compared with about two-thirds more for the other 12 farmers.

On many specific problems extension agents still must work with farmers on the basis of a single enterprise. But in many States major progress is being made in the coordination of these efforts in one approach to all the enterprises on the farm. In Missouri, for example, extension agents in 1952 helped 1,114 farms in 107 counties start complete balanced-farming plans. This type of work has had to be limited because it takes more time and individual farm work by the extension agent. But scattered over the State as they are, and together with the 23,000 farms that had previously started balanced-farming plans, they serve as important complete-farm demonstrations.

Likewise, extension agents in 21 States in cooperation with the Tennessee Valley Authority worked with 2,400 farmers on complete-farm-unit demonstrations. Similar whole-farm demonstration programs are successfully under way in Idaho, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, North Carolina, Vermont, and other States. All are aimed at combining the many single specialist's approaches into one balanced-farming and farm-living approach. That is a major problem farm people face today, and helping farmers meet it must be a more important part of the work of an expanding extension program of the future.

Many farmers, realizing the importance of business principles and the managerial ability to meet this complex situation, are looking for assistance in these fields. They are asking: "How can my limited capital be stretched to cover a satisfactory volume of business?" "What combination of crops and what kinds and numbers of livestock will make the most profitable use of my land? labor? capital? skills?" "What production practices best fit my system of farming?"

The broad term, conservation, raises additional questions. In recent years with the growing public recognition of the importance of conservation to the national welfare, the Extension Service has diverted all resources it could to dealing with these problems in a more intensive and organized way. In addition to assisting farmers in soil

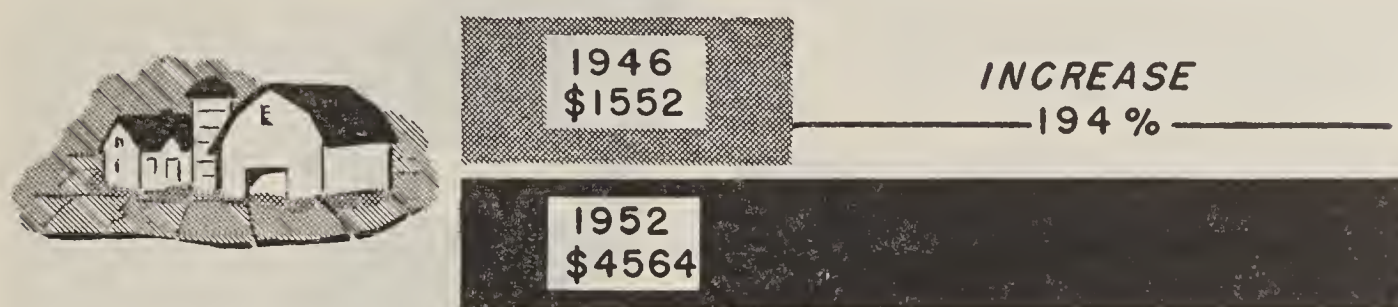
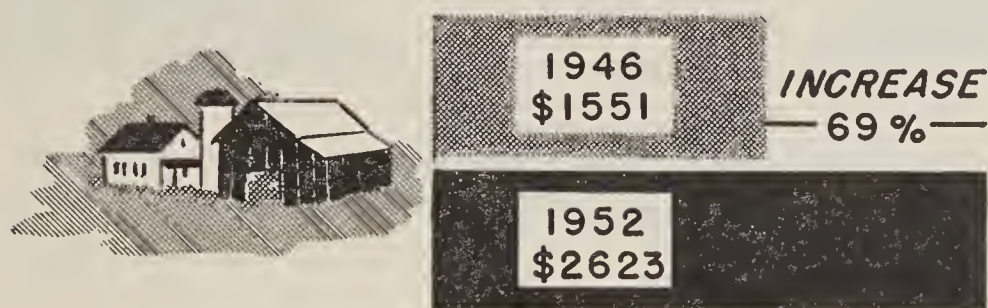
LABOR INCOME, 12 Vermont Farms WITH Planned Guidance*LABOR INCOME, 12 Vermont Farms WITHOUT Planned Guidance*

FIGURE 2.

conservation districts, the Extension Service, Experiment Stations, and Department of Agriculture are putting major emphasis on a joint program to further the development of grassland farming.

Real conservation is attained only when the individual farmer becomes convinced that it is economically profitable to him. He must be convinced that conservation pays. He must be aided in adapting appropriate conservation measures to his system of farming and in making the adjustments necessary to his, as well as the soil's, best interest.

To be effectively applied, conservation measures must be considered not as something separate and apart, but rather as an integral and important part of every farm operator's farm-management and farm-business planning.

Obviously none of these questions can be answered without consideration of them all. It is equally apparent that the circumstances and the answers are different for each individual. It is therefore necessary to study the farm unit as a whole.

Giving farmers this assistance involves all segments of Extension working together with the farm family. It involves getting the facts for farmers and helping them to understand economic conditions and the outlook for their crops and livestock. It involves farm and home management, and expert help for farm people in the many specialized areas of modern farming and homemaking. It involves youth, and 2 million 4-H Club members are learning much about how to meet these problems as well as making their contribution. The Extension Service, through 4-H Clubs, is reaching 65 percent of all rural youth for an average of 21½ years each before the age of 21, although present membership is 19 percent. The challenge is to reach the other 35 percent and strengthen the program to keep boys and girls longer in 4-H Clubs and better prepare them for the complicated management job ahead (fig. 3).

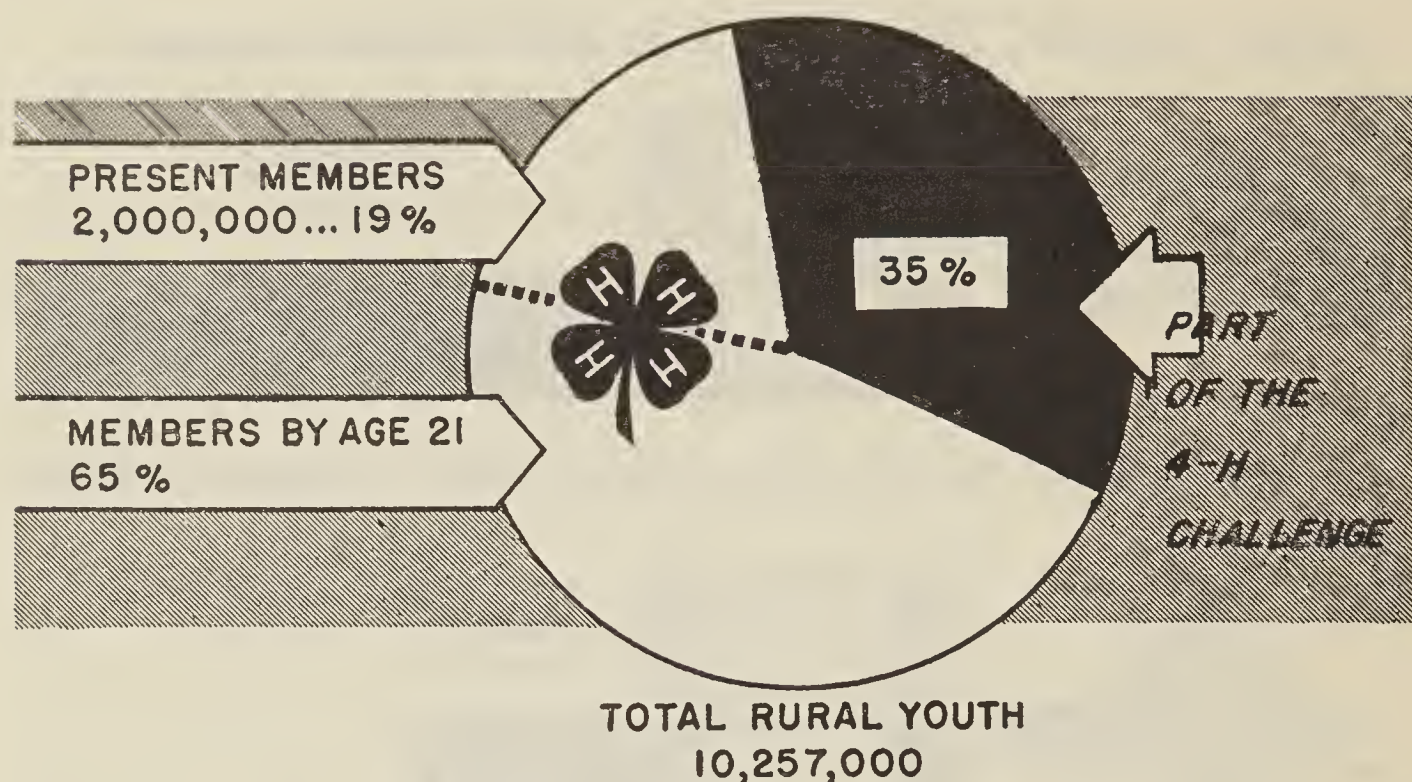


FIGURE 3.

More Emphasis on Marketing

Development of an adequate research and education program for agriculture must go beyond efficient balanced production. It must find ways to improve the marketing of agricultural products.

The annual cost of marketing services for food products alone is more than \$20 billion. Marketing charges amount to more than half of the total paid by consumers for food (fig. 4).

There are more than 2 million handlers of agricultural products; county buyers, assemblers, processors, transporters, storers, wholesalers, jobbers, and retailers. Increasing efficiency in these marketing operations as well as on the farm can be very important to farmers and all the people. Even then the marketing job is not complete until consumers know how to buy, care for, and use agricultural products.

Much marketing research is now available, and an increasing amount is steadily becoming available as a result of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946. This research, to become effective, needs to be ex-

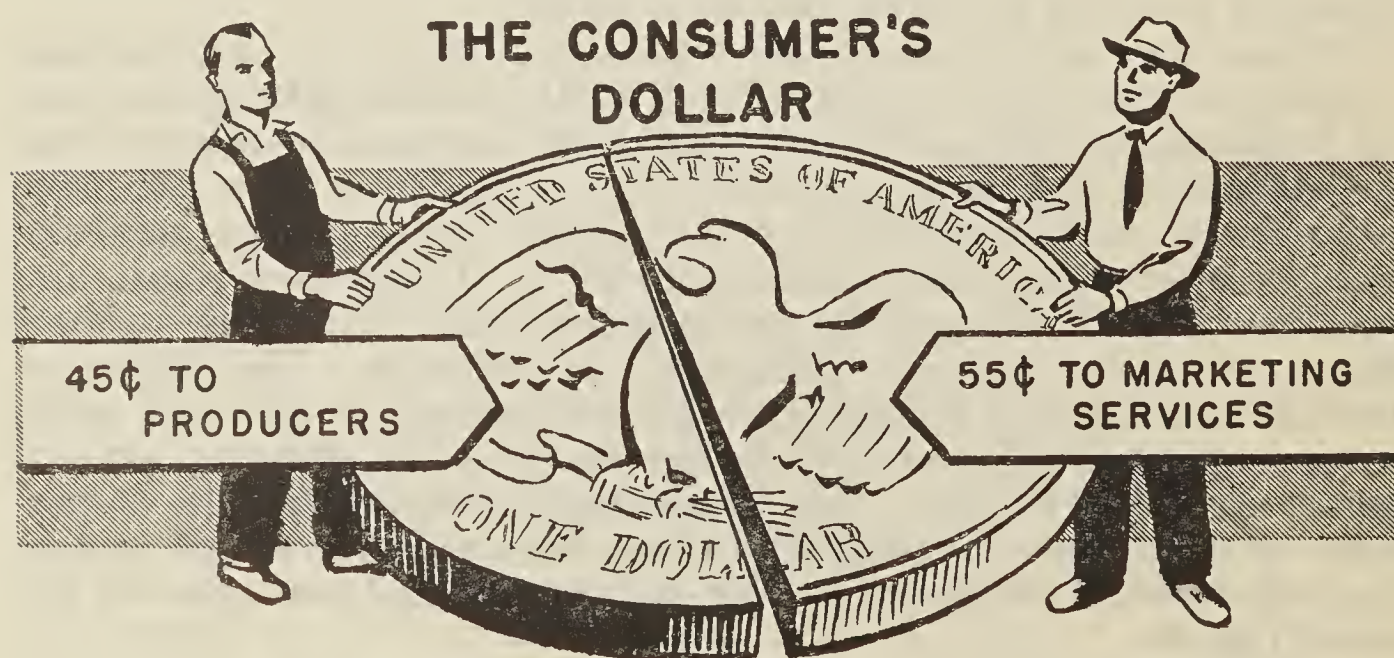


FIGURE 4.

tended and applied. Sometimes more effort is required to get widespread application of the results of research by the many people involved in marketing than to do the research.

Broadly, the task of Extension in marketing is to increase the efficiency of moving agricultural products from the producer to the consumer and to provide the consumer with useful information on supply, selection, care, and use.

War and postwar changes in transportation, processing, packaging, and merchandising of agricultural products, combined with drastic regional shifts in production and population, have created many new marketing problems for farmers. In the 10 years 1940–50, urban population increased 48 percent in the Southwest; 43 percent on the Pacific coast; and 30 percent in the South Atlantic States. These population shifts have reversed the flow as well as changed the marketing system in many farming areas. For example, before the Second World War, a majority of cattle from the Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, and New Mexico area moved eastward through terminal markets. Today a large proportion of these cattle move through local auctions to the west coast.

The phenomenal increase in the use of mechanical refrigeration, particularly low temperatures, in processing, transportation, retailing, and in the home, has brought significant changes in consumer demands, handling costs, and the farmers' marketing program. More than one-fourth of the entire population is now using freezer space for storing foods. Consumers use half as much freezer space as is used in public warehouses. Virtually all of this has come about since 1940. The phenomenal growth in sales of frozen orange juice is a byproduct of this shift. Increased sales of frozen vegetables and meats will bring marked changes in the marketing of livestock and fresh vegetables.

Prepackaging and self-service in stores are forcing tremendous changes in the emphasis on grades, quality, pricing, and standardization. These merchandising techniques are causing remarkable changes back through marketing channels to farmers. The trend toward free selection by consumers at the self-service food counters calls for an expanded program of consumer education so that the housewife may know and understand the marketing, pricing, and grading processes.

Millions of tons of agricultural products are left on the farm and in the marketing channels as waste. As much as 30 percent of some of our fresh fruits and vegetables are lost through spoilage between the producer and the consumer. A study in 13 Midwestern States showed that one-third of the eggs marketed in those States were below grade A quality when they reached the first buyer. A marketing system of this nature costs the consumer more—or returns less to the producer.

Domestic consumption is large and growing rapidly. We are eating about 12 percent more per person than before the war, and our population is increasing each year. Decreasing exports, however, have brought added marketing problems.

New and attractive processed products of quality equaling that of fresh products, with the added advantage of convenience of preparation for the table, are increasing. Economies in transportation, storage, and handling of such products can make significant reductions in the price spread between producer and consumer. That a ready mar-

ket awaits such products is evidenced by the reception given frozen orange juice concentrate.

Extension has recognized its responsibility for a complete and balanced educational program in marketing, and is using all available personnel to meet the situation. However, to bring about the greatest efficiency in utilization and distribution of farm products, the present educational program in the broad field of marketing will have to be greatly expanded.

The magnitude of the task ahead is suggested by the large number of people in the three groups to be reached: 5 million producers; around 2 million handlers and operators who perform various services in the channels of trade in getting farm products from producers to consumers; and 160 million consumers who are the ultimate users in the country.

Producers need more help from extension agents in fitting their production to market demand, selecting the best markets, and determining the most advantageous marketing methods and practices. They need the facts about, and help in understanding, governmental regulations relating to marketing, and emergency marketing programs.

New methods of packaging to serve consumer needs and fit into self-service retailing, ways to maintain quality and reduce waste, relationship between grade, price, and quality, and information on how to increase operational efficiency and reduce marketing costs are a few examples of the field for extension education in marketing.

Extension can contribute to better marketing through work with marketing organizations and facilities. In Delaware the development of a poultry auction paid producers a neat profit. The Extension Service worked with producers and handlers in establishing this auction. During the first 21 weeks of its operation, 17 million birds were sold through the auction. They brought 3.6 cents more per bird, or \$612,000 more than what an equal number sold outside the auction would have brought the growers.

Public Affairs Education

Another major area in which farm people are calling on extension agents for more help is the broad field of public affairs education (fig. 5).

The farmer is no longer self-sufficient either in production or in the conduct of his farm business affairs. All segments of our economy are closely related. A growing urban population looks to agriculture for food and fiber. Agriculture is dependent upon a high level of national income and full employment to provide an effective outlet for farm products.

Well understood, soundly developed public policies can do much to promote good balance within agriculture, and to contribute greatly to sound and mutually advantageous relations between agriculture, business, labor, and government at all levels.

For a number of years the Extension Service has been doing educational work to help farm people get the facts and understand public affairs issues affecting their welfare. Generally this kind of educa-

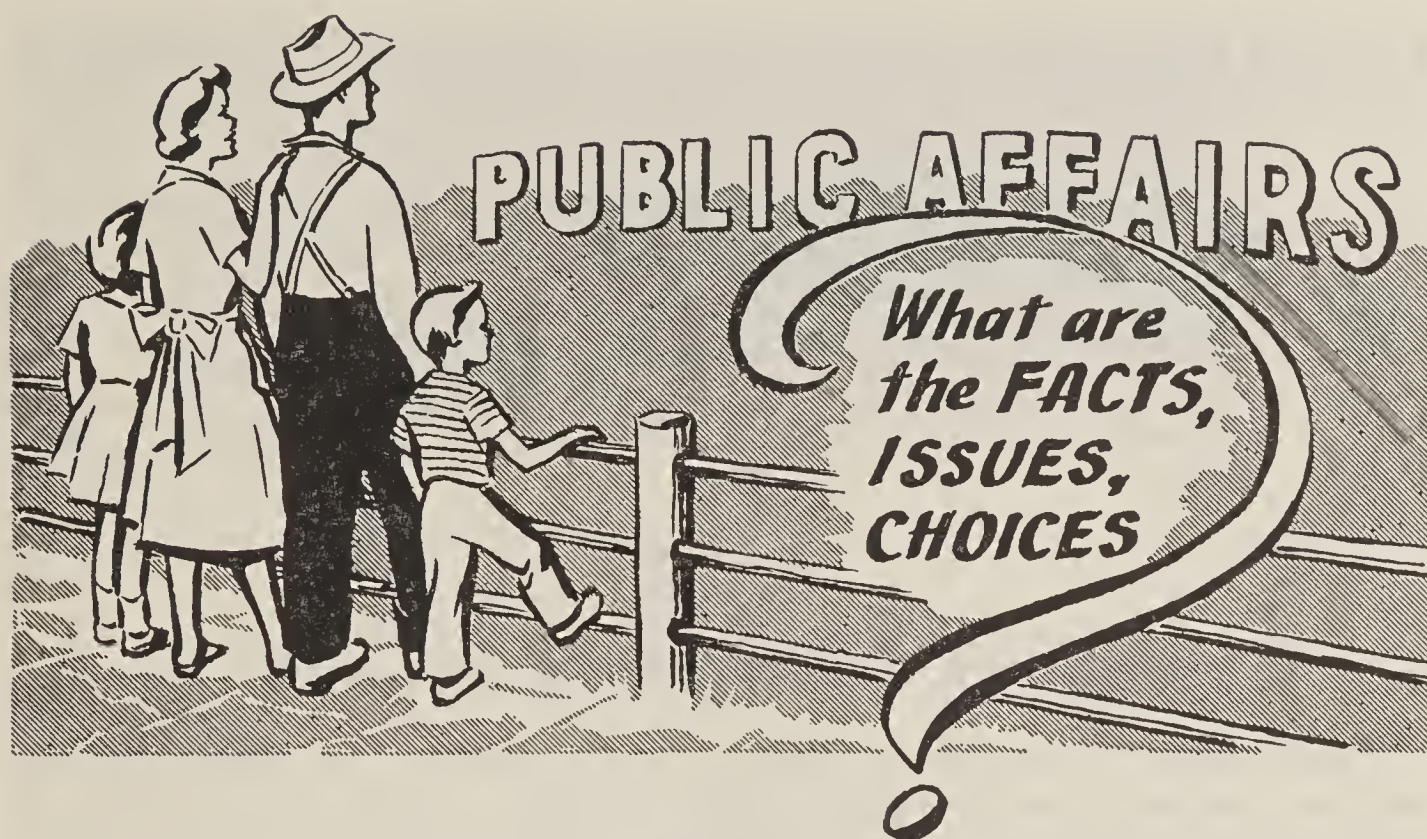


FIGURE 5.

tional work includes careful statement of the problem over which the issue arises, listing of the various courses of public action that might be taken, and exploration of the results likely from each possible course of action.

Many of the issues dealt with in this way in the earlier years were of a local nature, but required group action. In more recent years this kind of educational work has been undertaken increasingly with regard to national and international issues. Farm price support and production control policies, foreign trade and aid to foreign countries, taxation and public finance, proposals for stabilizing the general price level, and social security—to name just a few—have been receiving more attention in recent years.

In 1953 many State extension workers received requests from general farm organizations and other groups for assistance in connection with discussions of timely policy issues, including those concerned with farm income stability and improvement, production and marketing adjustments, conservation and improvement of farm resources, the capital needs of agriculture, foreign trade, and assistance to foreign countries. The State extension services were called upon, as a result of these requests, to prepare discussion outlines, assemble information, and make suggestions to the farm organizations in regard to planning and conducting the discussion meetings.

That farm people should take the initiative in developing programs and policies to meet their needs has always been a major extension concept. When people understand the penalties and advantages of alternative lines of action they will make choices that will be in the best interest of the Nation as a whole.

Because of this and growing demands from farm groups and individuals, extension work in public affairs education expanded in 1953.

The educational job is one of providing basic facts that farm people can use in arriving at their own conclusions.

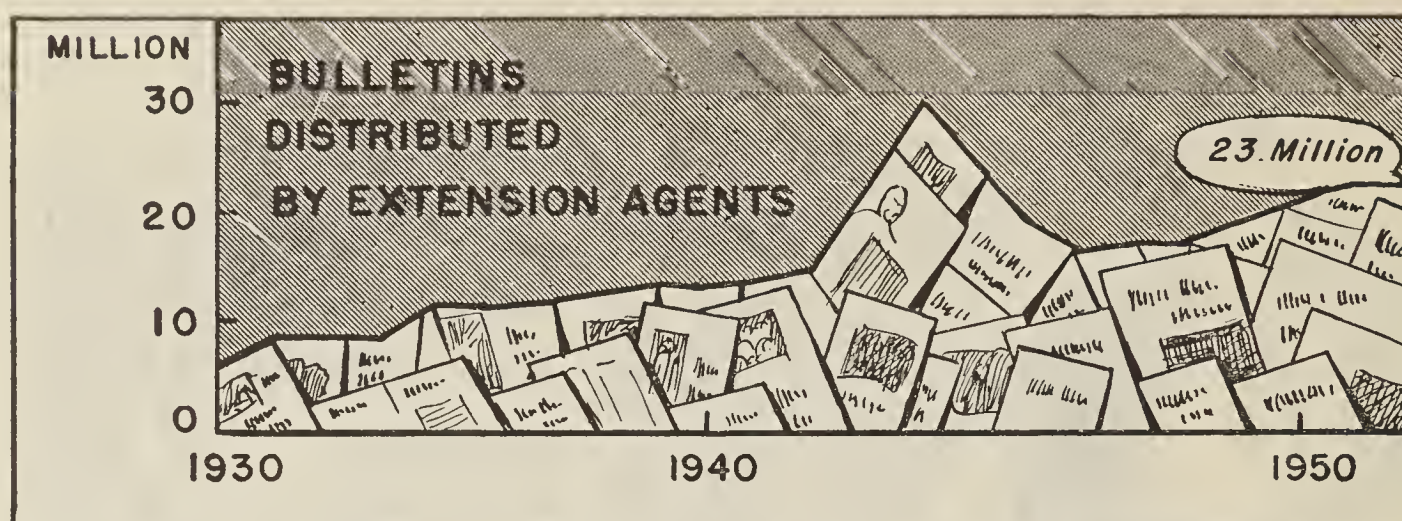


FIGURE 6.

WHOM WE WORKED WITH AND HOW

Two-thirds of the farm families of the country in 1952 and 2½ million nonfarm families adopted one or more improved farming and homemaking practices as a result of cooperative extension work. That is what reports from county extension agents show. Many of these practices were very important to the welfare of the families, of agriculture, and of the country. Together the many improved practices adopted indicate real progress, though many of them were only a part of the answer to the major challenges facing farm people and the country today.

Seven Million People

The nearly 7 million families influenced by cooperative extension work in 1952 were a quarter of a million more than in the preceding year. Most of the increase was in nonfarm families influenced in rural, small town, and city areas. One-fourth of the 2,016,000 4-H Club members, 24 percent of the 4,600,000 families changing agricultural practices, and 43 percent of the 3½ million families changing home practices were in nonfarm homes.

In reaching these large numbers of people on ever broadening and more complicated problems, extension agents had to use many methods—meetings, visits, local leaders, publications (fig. 6), radio, news (fig. 7), visual aids, and letters. They made about 20 million personal contacts in farm visits and office and telephone calls (fig. 8).

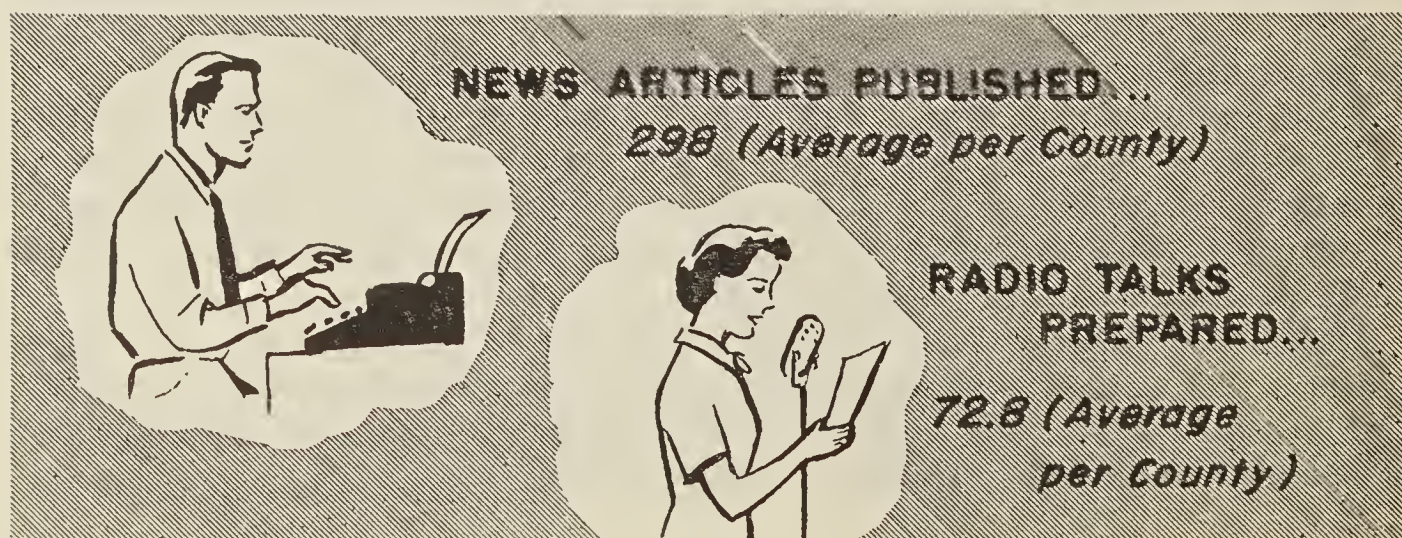


FIGURE 7.

PERSONAL CONTACTS BY EXTENSION AGENTS 1952

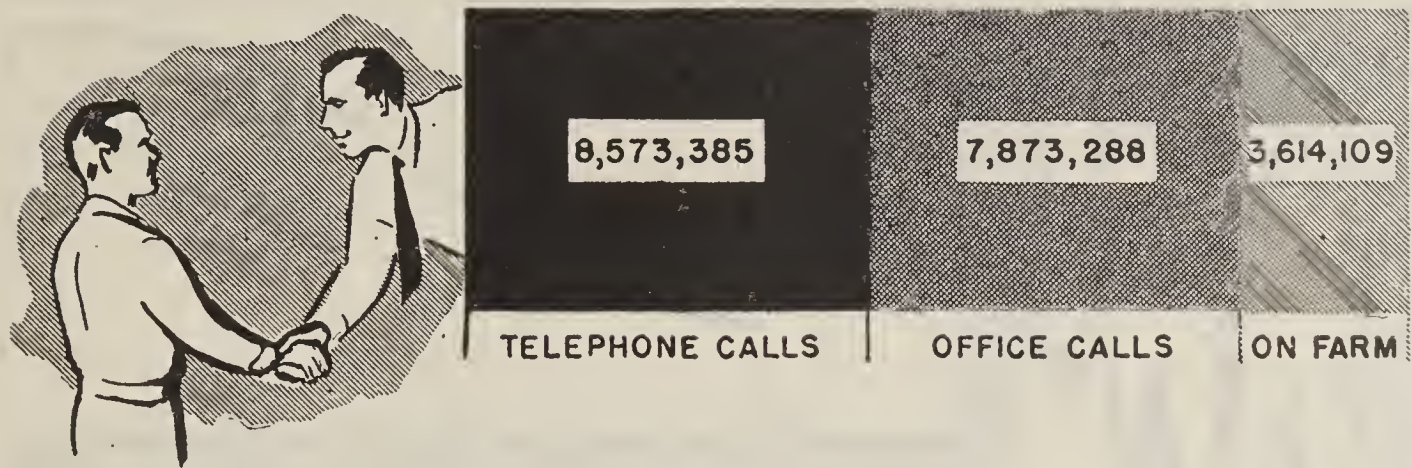


FIGURE 8.

The 70 million that attended 2,500,000 extension meetings (fig. 9) in 1952 were about the average of the last 4 years, but 30 million more than in 1943.

The Methods Used

The nearly 4,900 county agricultural agents and assistants averaged 513 visits to 292 of the 1,100 farms per agent. They averaged 145 meetings, released 105 educational news stories, gave 22 radio programs, and had about 1,200 office calls and an equal number of telephone calls. About $\frac{2}{3}$ of their time was devoted to helping adults and about $\frac{1}{3}$ to 4-H Club work. One-third of the time was spent in the office and $\frac{2}{3}$ in the field and on other out-of-the-office work. The workload of the 3,444 county home demonstration agents was very similar.

Each extension agent helped to train and worked with about 100 voluntary local leaders, who lead the agriculture, homemaking, and 4-H Club extension programs in their communities.

The number of voluntary local leaders continued to increase and reached a high total of 1,216,867 who were actively engaged in forwarding the extension program in 1952 (fig. 10). This is nearly 43,000 more leaders than were reported in 1951 and continues an upward swing in line with the prewar trend.

Approximately 57 percent of the leaders were women, 36 percent were men, and the remaining 7 percent were older boys and girls. On

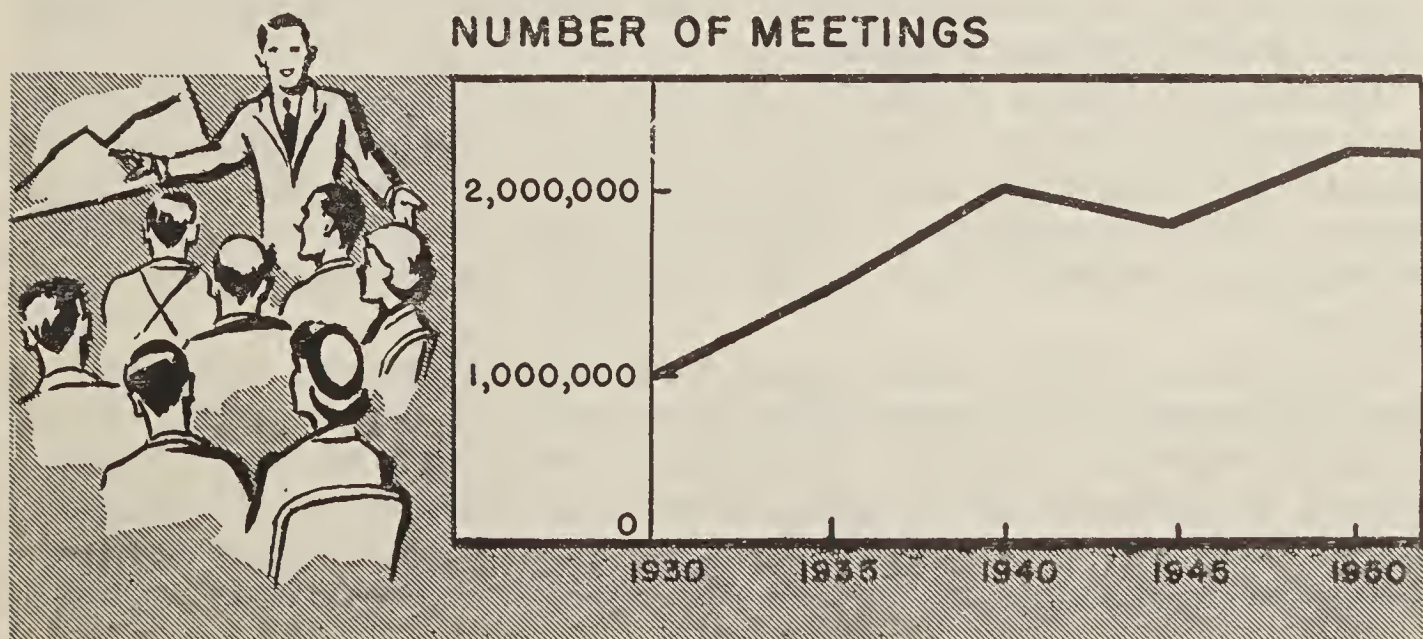


FIGURE 9.

VOLUNTARY LOCAL LEADERS

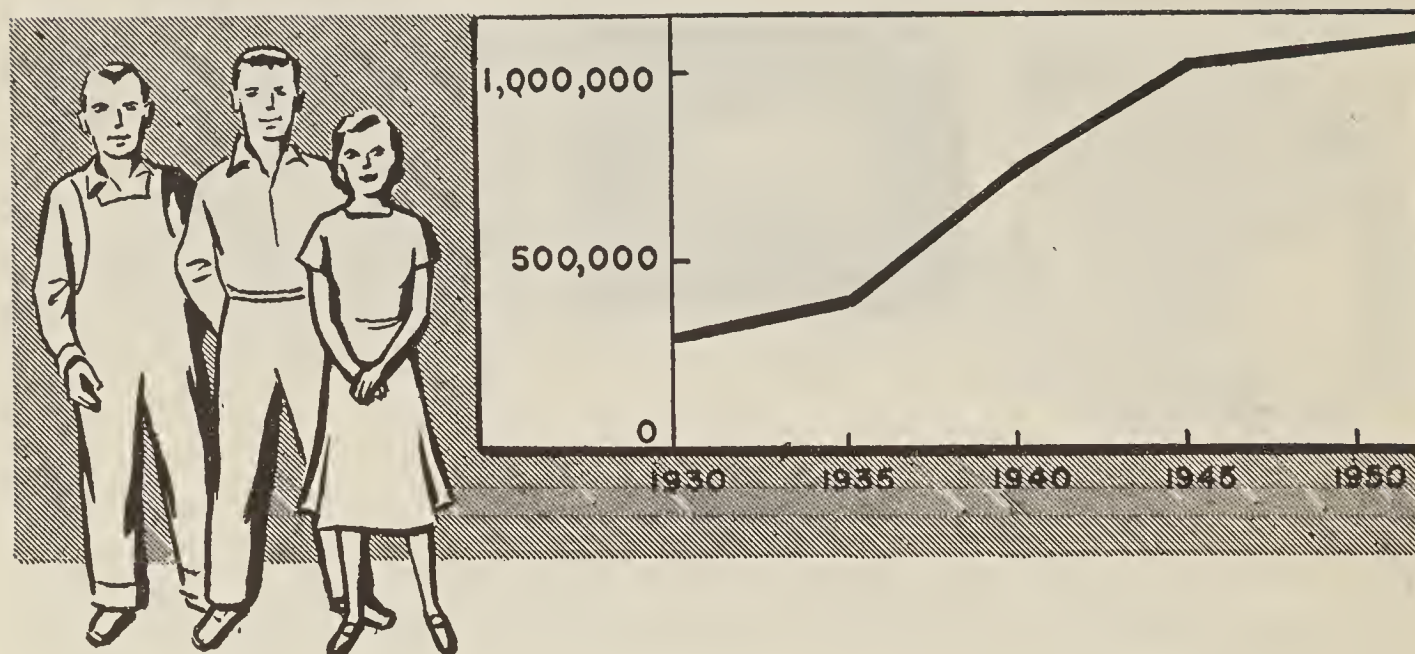


FIGURE 10.

the basis of activities, 46 percent of the local leaders were women doing adult work, 29 percent were men working on adult projects, and 25 percent were leaders of 4-H Club work.

The more than 880,000 meetings conducted by voluntary leaders in 1952 were attended by more than 14 million persons. The use of local leaders to conduct meetings has increased steadily since 1945 when they held approximately 500,000 meetings.

Special Negro Program

Though extension agents work with all farmers, additional educational activities with Negro farmers and farm families are carried on by Negro extension workers in 17 Southern and border States. Although the higher standard of living among Negro farm families cannot be credited solely to the Negro extension personnel, there is a high correlation between the incidence of better living standards among Negro farmers and the employment of Negro personnel to work with them. In 1952, 854 Negro extension workers conducted the work in these States.

Probably more tangible progress has been made among the 337,000 Negro boys and girls enrolled in 4-H Club work than in any other phase of the extension program.

Mississippi agents assisted more than 35,000 Negro farmers with agricultural practices. Of these farmers more than 2,400 were assisted with obtaining electricity and 2,500 in the maintenance and repair of farm machinery. More than 5,000 families were aided in renovating furniture and nearly 10,000 in improving their home grounds.

It is estimated that 6,667 Negro families in Maryland adopted improved farming and homemaking practices as a result of the efforts of Negro extension agents. Home demonstration work in Oklahoma spread its influence in making homes more attractive and efficient. Improvement of rural neighborhoods made its contribution to better living for Negro families.

ON THE LAND

Farmers can no longer look to virgin soils in the West—they are nearly all under cultivation; yet, with an increase of almost 7,000 persons each 24 hours in our country, it is necessary not only to maintain but to increase the productivity of our soils.

Farm Yields Being Increased

County agricultural agents in 1952 took the results of research to farmers, and continued to recommend practices that have been successful under actual farm conditions. They encouraged the use of certified seed, improved crop varieties, and wise use of land.

This longtime program has been instrumental in helping to increase farm yields and in building soil fertility.

Two decades ago extension workers and cotton producers started a variety-selection program. More than 400 varieties were being grown. In 1952, 89 percent of the cotton crop was planted to 10 varieties. Since 1940 lint production per acre has increased 31 pounds, adding \$360 million to the annual income of cotton growers.

Last year 93 percent of Oklahoma's wheat acreage grew new varieties of wheat, and 95 percent of the wheat acreage was planted to recommend varieties. In Kansas 71 percent of the record wheat crop was produced by varieties that had not been in commercial production more than 10 years. These new varieties increased yields an average of 2 to 3 bushels an acre.

Nationally, the average yield of wheat increased from 13.2 bushels an acre in the period 1935-39 to 16.6 bushels in 1947-51.

For 75 years, before 1940, the average yield of corn was 26 bushels. For the last 4 years it has been 39 bushels. Similar advances have been made in all small grains, forage, and legume crops.

Through 42 State crop-improvement associations, agronomists assisted in the production and distribution of foundation, registered, and certified seed to 2,435,625 farmers last year.

California stepped up its production of Calaverde alfalfa seed to new high levels. Nevada agents report an increase in Ranger alfalfa seedlings to 30,000 acres, one-third of the acreage in the State. Oregon has shown increases in carrying capacity of sagebrush lands of more than 50 percent as the result of sagebrush removal. A number of Wyoming ranches have increased the sheep capacity of their lands in the same way.

Wisconsin grew one of its largest crops of grass-legume hay, and much credit is given to the increased use of lime and fertilizer. Over a 9-year period of soil testing in Wisconsin, 57 percent of the samples were acid, 68 percent deficient in available phosphorus, and 82 percent deficient in available potassium.

Louisiana extension agents answered 246,000 requests for assistance and advice in obtaining better seed, using lime and fertilizer, soil preparation, weed control, crop rotation, soil testing, cotton grading, hay and forage production, seed production, and land use.

Educational programs in pasture establishment and maintenance in Georgia have resulted in the increase of permanent pasture from

800,000 acres in 1925 to 3,400,000 acres. Winter pasture in the same period has increased from virtually nothing to 1 million acres.

Forty-three percent of Missouri's farmland grew a legume in 1952, and the State's 85 county soil-testing laboratories made nearly 100,000 tests. Texas featured seed and soil improvement by means of 4,500 demonstrations by adults and 2,500 by 4-H Club members. South Carolina's average hay yield was the third largest in history and 15 percent higher than in 1951.

Extension workers assisted a million farmers in weed control in an effort to reduce the \$5 billion annual loss caused by weeds.

More Farm Mechanization

Farm mechanization can be given some of the credit for the fact that agricultural output per man-hour in the United States is now 170 percent of the output per man-hour for the period 1935-39. It is also partially responsible for the declining farm population, which is now at the lowest point in 60 years.

Extension workers aided farmers in the selection of machinery, and thousands of adults and youths in the efficient, skillful, safe use and maintenance of equipment. Methods used include mechanization field days, 4-H tractor maintenance training, and farm and home safety activities. Direct assistance was given to more than 205,000 farmers last year in making more efficient use of mechanical equipment and to over 207,000 farmers in the maintenance and repair of mechanical equipment.

An example of the increasing use of machinery is in South Carolina, where there now are 32,000 trucks and 145,000 horses and mules as contrasted with 1,800 trucks and 295,000 horses and mules in 1920.

Cotton Production Changing

The need for constant educational work in agriculture is well illustrated by cotton, a major farm crop that has seen marked changes in production and harvesting methods in recent years.

According to a survey made by the Department of Agriculture in 1952, almost a fifth of the cotton crop was machine harvested. California harvested about two-thirds of its crop mechanically, while in some Southeastern States only 1 to 3 percent was harvested by machinery.

One-fourth of the 15-million-bale crop in 1952 was hand snapped, and much of the hand picked was also moist and trashy. Rough hand harvesting has shown considerable increase, and clean hand picking has almost disappeared since the beginning of the Second World War.

These changes in harvesting have created a need for an intensive educational program in the 18 States that grow most of the crop. The Bureau of the Census reports that there were 7,363 active cotton gins in 799 counties during the harvest season of 1952.

Since cotton ginning improvement and cotton mechanization go hand in hand, the work of extension in cotton grade improvement has been a major factor in getting ginners to accept and use improved techniques in machinery and operations.

Extension workers last year helped arrange and conduct technical schools in eight States. These were attended by 2,150 cotton gin foremen who operate more than one-fourth of the cotton gins in the United States. Educational exhibits by 8,500 gin owners and operators and 330 cotton meetings held throughout the Cotton Belt were other ways in which Extension assisted.

Despite the rough harvesting, the grade index of the 1952 crop was maintained at 94.0, and downgrading for rough gin preparation was reduced to a record of less than 1 percent.

Conservation Need Recognized

The need for basic information in soil and water conservation, both for the farmer and rancher who would apply it and to bring about an understanding of the public's stake in the land, was recognized widely in 1952.

In this program Extension continued to work closely with other agencies, both State and Federal. Meetings were held in nearly all land-grant colleges to review technical information, agree on recommendations, and plan for united action to take the information to farmers in a readily usable form.

More than 140,000 farmers were assisted with conservation work based on definite farm plans. Irrigation development is shown by extension reports of assistance in more than 2,000 counties, a 20-percent increase over 1951. Work in soil and water conservation was reported in 3,000 counties. Extension continued to assist soil conservation districts and worked closely with district supervisors in carrying on educational work.

Texas is an example of how Extension assists in soil conservation. The Texas agricultural experiment station developed vetch, pea, and other legume varieties that grow during the winter, thus not competing with cotton but adding needed nitrogen and organic matter to the soil. Extension quickly took the information to farmers and, through demonstrations, encouraged the planting of these new soil-building winter crops. Production increases have resulted where corn, cotton, and other crops have followed winter legumes.

Settlers on the Columbia River Basin project in Washington are being assisted by extension agents in staking their land for machine leveling and location of irrigation ditches. Land leveling is being encouraged in Colorado to protect soil from overuse of water and to save irrigation water.

This year was the end of the first decade of intensive work in the National 4-H Club awards program in soil and water conservation. Training was given to 190,000 club members in 1952.

To further conservation and adequate supplies of forest products, extension agents worked closely with the 31¼ million owners of farm woodlots. Much of this work was done in cooperation with forest and conservation agencies and much in planting and management advice by county agents in their day-to-day contact with farmers.

Tree planting is an important feature of the educational program. Extension's forestry program emphasizes the use of technical information and practices in the growing and management of timber as a crop as a part of the farm management program.

More than 180,000 rural youngsters received training in 4-H for-

estry and over 600,000 in fire and accident prevention. Extension forestry was conducted in 26,000 communities, in which assistance was given farmers in tree planting, woodland management, timber estimating and appraisal, harvesting and utilization of the woods crops, and the production of maple sirup and naval stores.

Grassland Farming Pushed

Grassland farming techniques received continuing emphasis in all States during the year, highlighted by the sixth International Grasslands Congress held at Pennsylvania State College. This was the first time the international event had come to the United States.

The field day conducted by the Extension Service of Pennsylvania was a feature of the week. Improved production and efficient use of quality forage crops were emphasized. This field day program and others held in Pennsylvania embodied many different phases of agriculture and home economics, pointing to the main objective of a greater supply of animal products for improved human diets.

Development of all phases of forage production—pasture (fig. 11), hay, silage—gained momentum throughout the Nation during the year. Experiments in animal nutrition in Indiana indicated that roughages are far more valuable in the diet of ruminants than had been previously believed. Dairy research showed that a cow consuming 225 pounds of green herbage on alfalfa-ladino pasture per day produced an average of 59 pounds of milk a day for 84 days. Previously, 25 pounds a day had been considered the practical limit for such pasture.

Grass silage acreage in Wisconsin increased from 25,000 acres in 1949 to 175,000 acres in 1952. As large losses are still occurring in the handling of alfalfa, Wisconsin extension workers encouraged grass silage, hay driers, and hay crushers as ways to reduce the loss. Forty-nine counties in the State entered the grassland farming contest, which promotes pasture improvement, forage production, good land use, and the harvesting, storage, and use of forages.

The New England Green Pasture program, now in its sixth year, continued as the motivating influence for better grasslands in the

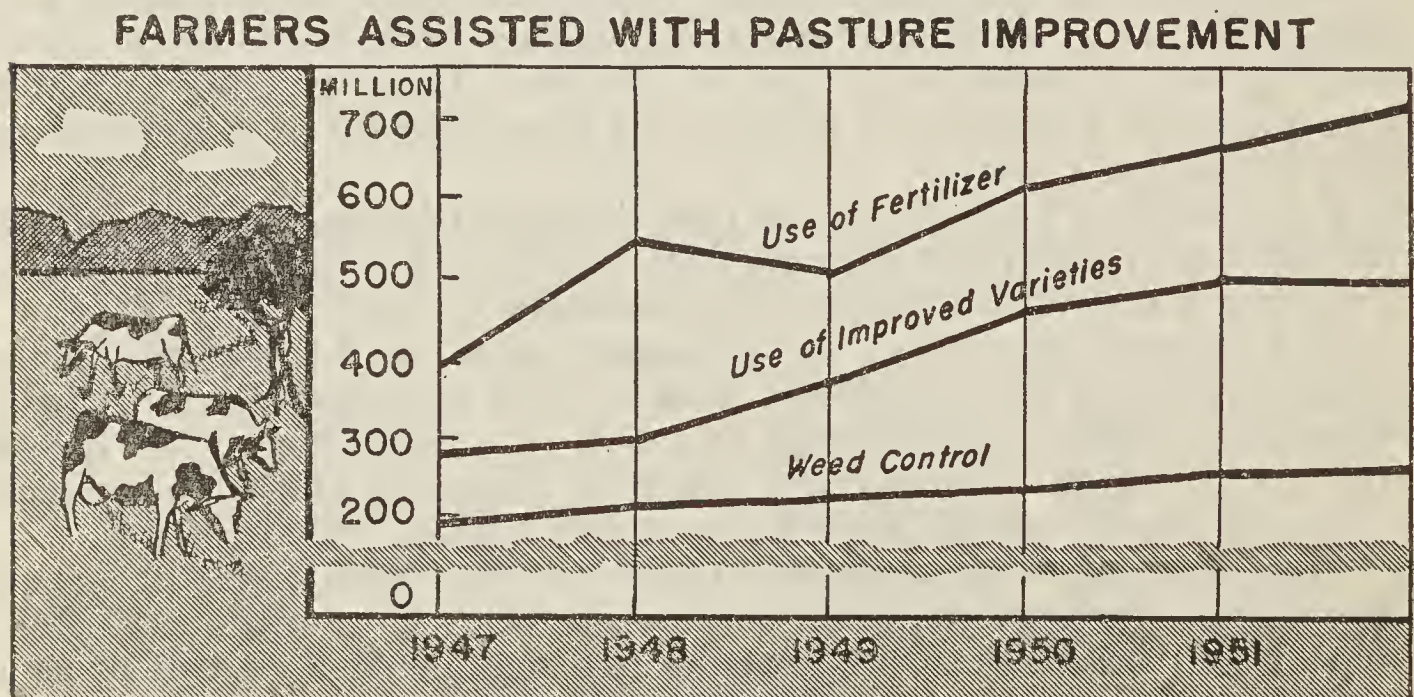


FIGURE 11.

Northeast. States participating were Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island.

Drought Hurts Cattleman

Extension's educational program with livestock producers is in the broad areas of breeding, feeding, management, and health. New discoveries and new problems affecting farmers and ranchers are also included in the teaching done by extension workers.

Alert to the immediate problems of producers, Extension concentrated on the emergency created by drought in 1952. Drought and declining prices pointed up a need for economical production and posed difficult feeding problems.

Assistance on improved methods of livestock feeding was given in 1,600,000 cases in 1952.

Feeding was the major problem of Texas cattlemen. This was also true in other States where as far as possible, producers were forced to extend their better feeds with low-grade roughages and other feeds not commonly used.

Texas extension workers encouraged producers to fully utilize feed by weaning calves earlier, culling breeding herds closely, controlling external parasites, and treating for internal parasites. Since more cattle of all classes were placed in feed lots than ever before, the Texas Extension Service distributed information about feed lot rations and other management practices based on feeding experiments.

To assist in a much needed program to change the type of hog being produced on most farms, Minnesota extension workers conducted 20 carcass demonstrations and live demonstrations at fairs and general livestock meetings to show "meat type" hogs that have a greater proportion of meat to lard.

Drought prevented an increase in hogging-off of corn and soybeans, by which the hogs of some Louisiana swine producers put on as much as 1,200 pounds of pork an acre. Swine growers in the State were especially interested in pastures for hogs, in inexpensive hog lot equipment, and in disease- and parasite-control information.

Early growth performance records are the basis for the breeding recommendations. Detection of dwarfism as an inheritance is another factor. The teaching of feeding efficiency includes the use of antibiotics and trace elements and the most effective use and management of grassland. Livestock management emphasis is on avoiding inefficiency and waste of feed, and loss and injury to livestock and livestock products.

Two Western States, Colorado and Utah, did effective educational work in sheep production and management. With cash receipts from sheep and lambs totaling \$40 million, Colorado emphasized increased production. Eighty-five percent of Utah's land area is best suited for grazing, and the greatest possibility in expansion in the sheep industry is in the seeding and reseeding of grazing lands, and increasing wool and lamb production. Utah extension workers devoted 485 days in 175 communities throughout the State to this project in 1952.

Milk Quality Emphasized

The \$4½ billion income that farmers received for dairy products in 1952 indicates the importance of the enterprise in the Nation's

economy. In this field, Extension directs its program toward herd improvement, management, and health. Labor efficiency and adjustments of the supply of specific dairy products to the best markets are other phases of the educational program.

Extension agents gave assistance and training to more than 6,000 dairy-herd-improvement associations and artificial-breeding circles assisting 745,000 farmers in keeping herd improvement and management records.

Some 43,000 farmers were helped in getting suitable purebred bulls and 75,000 farmers in getting more productive dairy cows. Feeding suggestions were given to nearly 500,000 dairy farmers, and information on controlling diseases and parasites was provided in almost 750,000 cases. Assistance in disease control was greatest on brucellosis, mastitis, and sanitation for human as well as animal health.

A cooperative effort in which industry, farmers, farm groups, and others work with research and extension personnel has resulted in a milk-quality improvement program that is meeting the needs of dairy-minded Wisconsin. With an annual production of more than 15 billion pounds of milk, this State is the greatest single source of dairy foods for America's 160 million consumers. Four out of five pounds of Wisconsin milk have to be sold outside the State. This increases the need for a strong quality-milk program.

The success of this joint undertaking is shown by the fact that the percentage of dairy farms with milkhouses increased from 30 percent in 1949 to more than 80 percent in 1952.

Some of the results of the better quality milk program in Wisconsin: At least 75,000 milkhouses built or remodeled; a minimum of 15,000 cowyards improved; all herds (130,000) ring tested for brucellosis; all milk hauled by commercial trucks protected by enclosed bodies; milk handling practices improved in about 2,000 dairy plants; quality of milk improved on 130,000 farms.

Immediately after the enactment of new brucellosis legislation in 1952, Rhode Island's Extension Service used every means available to explain the law to the State's dairymen.

In Pennsylvania, cows bred artificially increased to 17,000, one-third of all Pennsylvania dairy cattle of breeding age, a 12-percent gain over 1951. Only 10 years old, this work has developed more rapidly than is recorded for any comparable program in dairy farming. A total of almost 50,000 farms in all 67 counties of the State are benefiting from the program. In 1952, about 275,000 of Ohio's million dairy cows were artificially bred.

In 1952 130,000 boys and girls completed dairy cattle projects involving more than 170,000 animals.

Broiler Production Increasing

Extension agents have helped Georgia farmers develop a new local industry in raising broilers. Georgia, the leading broiler State of the Nation, with more than 110,000,000 birds grown out and marketed in 1952, is a typical example of this rapidly growing poultry project.

Georgia still produces less than half of the eggs now consumed in the State, and extension agents are stressing management that will increase farm income from eggs. A well-rounded 4-H poultry program is a part of the effort. Approximately 1,500 demonstration flocks are

started each year under the guidance of county and home demonstration agents. Nationally, some 190,000 4-H members had poultry projects totaling 9½ million birds, including turkeys.

Many State extension services have established cooperating demonstration flocks, records from which are used in improving the enterprise. Average egg production per hen in 1952 was 178 eggs, 39 more per hen than 10 years previously. Egg quality is particularly emphasized. Studies of the loss of quality of eggs on the way to market have been used to reduce the loss.

In poultry meat production, extension works with commercial turkey and broiler raisers as well as with farm families. The development of the fryer-roaster turkey, a small bird marketed in 14 to 16 weeks, is encouraged in some areas. New Hampshire extension workers aided poultrymen in that State to breed a type of bird that has rapid growth, large eggs, and high production. Today the New Hampshire Red is the most popular breed in the world. It accounts for 41 percent of all birds in the National Poultry Improvement Plan.

Extension poultrymen have been active in the skyrocketing broiler industry, which has grown in volume in 10 years from ¾ billion pounds to 2½ billion pounds. The newer knowledge of nutrition and the improved management methods, along with breeds adapted for rapid gains, have been factors in this growth.

Commercial broiler growing has developed so rapidly that some States are holding special schools for extension workers to keep them informed of the latest developments. In West Virginia some counties were changed from agricultural importing counties to agricultural exporting counties by the income from commercial broiler farms.

New Techniques Help Fruit Growers

Reducing production costs is one of the chief concerns of the fruit grower, and labor is a major item. Marginal commercial growers are finding it increasingly difficult to remain in business.

Extension is encouraging fruit producers to grow approved adapted varieties and to adopt the best production and marketing practices. Agents point out the advantages and methods of such laborsaving operations as increased use of chemicals for thinning tree fruits, the use of concentrated sprays to reduce the costs of handling large quantities of water, more use of power tools in pruning, increased emphasis on keeping trees small and open for easier care and harvest, and replacement of unsatisfactory trees.

Much interest is being shown in chemical thinning of apples, peaches, and other tree fruits. It is estimated that half of the Michigan apple growers thinned by means of sprays applied at blossoming time. In Arizona demonstrations showed that about 80 percent of the necessary thinning could be accomplished with chemicals, saving much hand labor. At least half of the Maryland apple acreage got thinning sprays, and an estimated 65 percent of the crop received harvest sprays to prevent fruit drop.

Commercial vegetable growers also are finding it necessary to give strict attention to increased efficiency. Extension is stressing the use of newer and better varieties, chemical weed control, increased and more efficient use of fertilizers, and insect and disease control.

A strong program in home gardening—the growing of vegetables and fruits for home use and of ornamental plants for improving the farm landscape—was conducted by Extension personnel during the year.

Home gardens ranked among the most popular projects with 4-H boys and girls. In 1952, about 225,000 of them completed projects. More than 800,000 families were assisted in the production of vegetables and 350,000 families in growing fruits for home use.

During the year, more than 470,000 families in 2,750 counties throughout the Nation were assisted in improving their home grounds. Approximately 110,000 4-H Club members completed landscaping projects.

Avoiding crop losses from plant diseases is one of the important ways of increasing yields per acre. The seriousness of the damage caused by rusts, smuts, wilts, blights, root rots, and other troubles is likely to go unnoticed by the average person as well as by the farmer himself.

The 1952 cotton crop is an example. Estimates made by trained persons working in cotton-producing States are that nearly 2 million bales worth \$400 million were not produced because of diseases.

Insect Control Paying Dividends

In 2½ million cases during the year, farmers were assisted with insect-control problems. The educational program in entomology does more than merely spread insecticides, however. Cultural practices, resistant varieties, and noninsecticidal control measures are used at every practical opportunity.

The extension program in many areas is designed to train and help farmers to recognize their economic insects and to decide whether it will be practical to apply insecticides.

Insect and rodent control are estimated to have saved Louisiana farmers about \$100 million in 1952, the additional damage that would have occurred without control. Colorado farmers and ranchers are estimated to have saved \$1¾ million in the control of alfalfa weevil alone.

Alabama, Mississippi, and Kansas reported a total saving to farmers in those States of \$29 million as a result of external parasite control on livestock.

In three other States—Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio—the spraying of 800,000 acres of hay land for spittlebug control saved \$8 million.

In Wisconsin, which had possibly its worst corn earworm year, at least 50,000 acres were treated to control the pest, with Extension men providing control information and assisting in other ways.

Extension joined with the Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, in the control of rodent and bird pests. A strong program also was launched to support the grain sanitation program spearheaded by the Departments of Agriculture; Interior; and Health, Education, and Welfare.

Safety Program Reducing Accidents

For more than 10 years the Cooperative Extension Service in all States has had a leading role in year-round safety and fire-prevention

education, the goal of which is to remove hazards, avoid risks, and alert all farm families for the protection of lives, health, and property.

The National Safety Council estimates that loss of life among farm people from accidents and fires has declined from 18,500 fatalities in 1942 to 14,500 in 1952. In the same period there was a reduction of a quarter of a million personal injuries.

In this phase of extension work, in which both adults and 4-H Club members join, almost 750,000 families were assisted and 614,000 club members given training in fire and accident prevention.

Expanding Use of Electricity

With the increasing scarcity of farm labor and the need for continued efficiency, farm people greatly expanded the use of electricity to produce income as well as for lights and power.

Greater interest in hay, grain and seed, and cleaning and processing electrical equipment is reported from Georgia, where higher prices for sweetpotatoes also increased the use of electric hotbeds and sweetpotato curing houses.

Virginia extension agents worked with agricultural engineers and home economists employed by power suppliers to furnish technical assistance to farm people. In Arkansas power suppliers employ 90 persons to assist farm families in electrification problems.

Kansas estimates that the 110,000 farms served with electricity are using \$10½ million worth of electrical equipment. Barn hay driers and irrigation systems are helping to increase farm efficiency and take some of the hazard out of the weather in Tennessee. Idaho reported that 93 percent of the farmers received instruction on farm electrification.

Increased emphasis was placed on crop conditioning and handling during the year. This has greatly increased the calls upon the Extension Service for assistance.

Using Farm Building Plans

Basic plans for farm structures are offered by Extension to farmers who request information about building construction. Four regional farm-building-plan exchanges are engaged in this program to assure good basic plans for various areas of the United States.

Technical Extension assistance is thus adapted to practical use on the county level. Last year 2,500 counties reported that 100,000 farmers received information on new buildings, 95,000 on remodeling or repairing farm buildings, and 65,000 on installing farm building equipment.

Information about housing, a key factor in achieving happier and more efficient living for farm families, was used by 43,000 families in planning and building new homes and by more than 105,000 families in home remodeling. In addition assistance was given families with planning kitchens in relation to efficiency of work units, bathroom modernization, and other home improvements. Significant dollar savings were made through home furnishings planned or made by women and girls.

Local leaders are being widely used. Extension agents in 2,900

counties reported that 135,000 local leaders assisted in housing education. There were more than a quarter million instances of help given on building, remodeling, or equipping other farm buildings.

Specialists in farm architecture carried an active program in 82 Kansas counties, and Texas extension workers gave assistance in the planning and remodeling of more than 5,000 dairy barns and poultry houses in 222 counties.

IN THE HOME

The home economics extension program, or the home demonstration program of the Cooperative Extension Service, is an educational program for adults which offers a great variety of opportunities for learning. Homemaking with its many demands and interests is a real business in itself, and the farm home is an important factor in the farm business as well.

Farm and ranch homemakers—and the urban housewife, too—need information, training, and encouragement in making the dollars go a long way. Wise buying and thrift in the home, keeping her family well through proper nutrition and health habits, saving her own time and energy by efficient management and work methods and proper equipment, making the home comfortable and attractive, and most important, caring for the children intelligently and raising them to become honorable and useful citizens, are responsibilities of the homemaker.

Home demonstration groups and women's clubs have been a means of helping large numbers of families to meet these responsibilities. In 1952 the enrollment in 62,410 organized home demonstration groups reached an alltime high of 1,432,783. At least 2 million farm and 1,335,000 nonfarm families were benefited by changes or improvements suggested through home demonstration programs (fig. 12). Guiding this large group of homemakers were 3,730 white and Negro county home demonstration agents, 211 State and district supervisors, white and Negro, and 300 home economics specialists. In addition, home demonstration agents gave more than a third of their time to 4-H Club work.

During the year, State and county extension workers trained more than 550,000 local leaders for home demonstration work. These leaders held more than 280,000 meetings and passed on information to 4¾ million homemakers who were their neighbors.

Healthier Food Habits

The average American is eating more meat, milk, eggs, citrus fruits, tomatoes, leafy green and yellow vegetables, and fewer potatoes and cereals than in prewar days. According to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Americans used one-third more eggs, one-sixth more meat, and one-fourth more citrus fruits in 1952 than in the 5-year period, 1935–39.

This change has been made possible by increased farm productivity and the effectiveness of the food industry and marketing system in making food products widely available throughout the country at all seasons. Economic conditions have enabled an increasing proportion of the population to have the kinds of food they want.

FAMILIES IMPROVING HOME PRACTICES

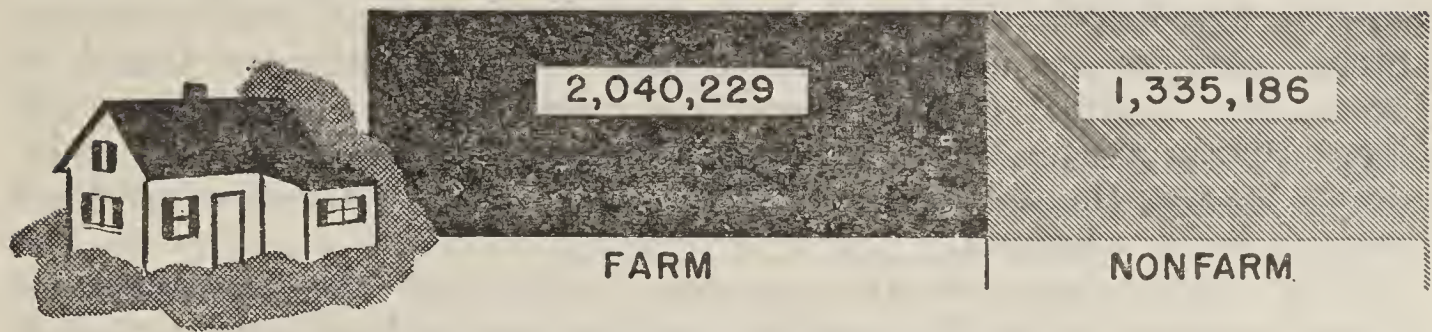


FIGURE 12.

Every State extension service has human food and nutrition programs. The educational program of Extension has been an influential factor in this change. This phase of the educational program encourages better food habits, teaches the relation of nutrition to health, and how to plan, prepare, and serve well-balanced, appetizing meals for better health and greater vitality. Instruction is also given in food buying, food preservation, and the use of time, energy, and money in effective meal preparation.

For example, the family's health is the first concern in Oklahoma, where Extension assisted 80,000 families in improving home food production practices. In the South, where a survey disclosed that only one-fourth of the women drank 1 pint of milk daily, a special program in dairy foods was conducted in 1952. More than 150,000 Texas families were assisted in improving their diets during the year. Pennsylvania gave special emphasis to child feeding, Michigan to the feeding of older people. Alabama conducted in 85 percent of its counties a program involving a plan for good nutrition.

To teach the relationship of nutrition to health Virginia has a project called Food for Pep. A total of 4,675 4-H Club members selected this phase of the program. Food preparation was a popular project for girls in Alabama, where nearly 22,000 met requirements for a certificate. Food selection and preparation were taken as a 4-H project by 560,000 boys and girls throughout the United States in 1952.

Illinois held 5,890 meetings to bring food and nutrition information to its families. The increased interest in frozen food preparation is indicated by the 1 million families assisted by Extension during the year.

Information on foods and nutrition, as in other home demonstration work, is taken to organized groups by local leaders trained by State and county home demonstration agents. Oregon in 1952 trained over 1,700 foods and nutrition leaders, who conducted demonstrations for 15,500 persons. In the United States during the year there was a total of more than 138,000 voluntary local leaders assisting with foods and nutrition education.

During the last 5 or 6 years State and county extension agents have helped rural people to obtain more than 750 new hospitals and to work in more than 1,000 county health councils where leaders meet to plan how to tackle local health problems. Missouri, for example, has 62 county health councils, and last year they were instrumental in doing such things as getting rural doctors in health centers, holding well-child clinics, providing chest X-rays in rural neighborhoods, and improving school health conditions. Parke County, Ind., made

a scientific study of its health problems with the help of the Extension Service, the health department, and medical groups, and now has started various projects to correct poor health conditions found in the study. A study of rural health services and needs, made by six Great Plains States, included data from every county assembled by county leaders themselves, and region-wide health education projects are now being planned.

Many home demonstration groups throughout the country conducted community health programs or discussed at local meetings such topics as removal of accident hazards at home, disease-prevention campaigns, testing of farm wells, proper care of milk, polio prevention, good posture, building home medicine chests, and participated in heart and cancer education programs. About 772,000 4-H Club boys and girls received definite health training in their club work, including getting a physical examination. In Puerto Rico thousands of families are learning about better home sanitation and personal hygiene through a new community health education program that was started last year in some pilot counties.

Nearly all extension health education work is carried on in cooperation with other agencies and groups, such as public health departments, medical societies, voluntary health associations, and farm organizations.

The Family's Clothes

One of the many jobs of the homemaker is to keep herself and her family comfortably and economically dressed and looking neat and attractive. To do this she must use care in selecting and keeping the family's clothes, in the choice of fabrics, and in deciding whether to buy the garments readymade or to make them at home. The many new fabrics on the market require a continual flow of up-to-date information. It is also necessary for the homemaker to know or to learn good methods of clothing construction and care.

This phase of the home demonstration program had the largest enrollment of any 4-H Club project—651,843 girls and boys—in 1952. As in all other States, Maryland 4-H members had a busy year with their clothing projects, 4,104 of them making 7,016 garments and remodeling 1,062 others. Boys are being given more recognition in clothing reviews and programs for better grooming.

Nearly 80,000 Louisiana homemakers and their daughters asked advice on such topics as tailoring of clothing, judging quality and value in fabrics, care of clothing, care of sewing machines, and clothing budgets for the family.

Pennsylvania reported that clothing work continued to reach more people than ever before, surpassing last year's alltime record. In 1952, 95,000 women and girls attended 11,750 meetings and demonstrations. One-third of the work was in clothing construction.

The South Carolina home demonstration agents concentrated primarily on clothing selection, construction, and care. This program was conducted by white and Negro extension workers in 1,100 communities in the State. The 14,800 farm girls enrolled in 4-H projects made 31,000 garments and remodeled 23,000.

In Indiana, through 110 leader training and special meetings, 32,000 families received assistance from the clothing program.

Nearly 37,000 homemakers in Arkansas were assisted with clothing construction and 28,000 with clothing and textile selection. Texas homemakers and 4-H Club girls also used this project extensively. There, clothing construction programs were carried in 182 counties. Through better sewing methods, 34,500 Texas women improved their clothing. Club members made 55,000 dresses. Home demonstration agents trained 2,675 adult leaders, who took the information to 44,350 women.

Improving Home Management

With approximately one-fifth of the farm women working for pay outside the homes and others helping in many ways on the farm, and with increased need for families to act together in developing community cooperation, the problem of home management has taken on added significance in recent years.

Time and energy saving in doing household tasks becomes more important. Account keeping and other forms of financial planning have become responsibilities of many farm wives. Reports from the States on extension activities in 1952 indicate that educational work in this phase of the home economics program is producing results.

Nearly 19,000 Missouri homemakers improved housekeeping methods, especially in cleaning and routine tasks. Some 5,000 improved their storage arrangement. The thrifty practice of reclaiming furniture through refinishing, reupholstering, and slip covering was widely used. More than 10,000 such pieces of furniture were put back into use during the year.

Under the Kansas home management project 25,000 Kansas families received help with consumer buying problems. More than 20,000 families participated in the Georgia home grounds improvement project. Better management in every Georgia farm home was one of the goals of the State Home Demonstration Council in 1952. Women from 26,750 Mississippi families followed improved housekeeping methods.

South Carolina farm women are making marked progress in modernizing and improving their homes for comfort, convenience, and attractive appearance. Home demonstration workers gave 1,200 demonstrations on improving home furnishings to 14,500 farm women and 875 demonstrations to 20,000 farm girls enrolled in 4-H Clubs. Negro home agents gave 150 demonstrations in farm home improvement.

Extension programs highlighting the management of time, energy, and money have reached both adults and youth and have affected 3,500 Utah homes. Fifty-one Wisconsin counties carried some phase of home management in 1952. Extension assisted more than 9,000 Texas families in the selection and use of electric lights and home electrical equipment. More than 20,000 Illinois homemakers received help with management and economics problems.

Home management projects were carried in all South Dakota counties and in 78 of Michigan's 83 counties in 1952. More than 107,000 4-H Club members carried home management projects.

Family Living

To make available to rural people the results of the newest research in the field of human development and relations, with interpretations

that will make this information useful to them, is the purpose of extension work in the field of family relationships and human development.

Since the population trend is toward larger proportions of young people and of people over 65, the problems and adjustments of children and older persons present a need for assistance. The relations of parents and teen-agers are another area of concern.

Altogether, 45,000 men and almost 300,000 women took part in the family life program during the year. More than 29,000 members of 4-H Clubs carried the project as part of their work.

Georgia extension workers report that many volunteer leaders assisted with phases of family-life education dealing with relationships, child growth, development, and guidance. More than 1,000 project leaders, together with 3,200 other local leaders, aided in carrying forward programs and activities in the family-life field. More than 8,000 Georgia families selected the project as one of their objectives.

Last year Wisconsin held leader-training meetings for 13,000 Wisconsin homemakers. Arkansas agents assisted 15,000 families with child-development and guidance and 16,500 families in improving family relationships.

Farm family reports from Texas reflect the growing interest of the 58,000 farm families who were assisted through extension family-life programs and activities. A total of 13,500 families reported planning together more, 14,675 working together more, and 16,825 playing together more. Volunteer leaders in Texas gave additional family life information to 17,000 adults and 12,375 4-H Clubs boys and girls.

Helping Communities Help Themselves

State and county extension agents and local leaders are giving more thought to community problems. About 25 States now have one or more extension persons assigned to do specialized educational work along this line, and various programs in all States contribute to better community organization and improvement.

This work has helped hundreds of communities throughout the country to have new community houses, library service, recreational facilities or programs, improved roads, more health services, stronger rural leadership, better extension programs, and more wholesome town-country relations.

Take Liberty, Ga., for example. It has a new community improvement club, and in 1952 its program included a new community house and roadside park, all mailboxes painted and named, a neighborhood first-aid station, a corn-yield contest for improving production, church-ground beautification, 25 homes remodeled, increased pasture production on farms, and educational meetings on poultry farming. Georgia has more than 400 communities that have such organized programs; Tennessee, 900; Mississippi, 400; Arkansas, 250; and Texas, 300. Communities decide and conduct their own programs with the leadership and guidance of State and county extension agents.

Home demonstration agents helped farm people with community Red Cross and civilian defense efforts. Red Cross instructors and public health nurses were invited by many State extension services in 1952 to give first aid and home nursing instructions to home demonstration groups.

In New Mexico the State civilian defense office, the American Red Cross, and the extension service worked together on all civilian defense programs. Extension groups studied the bulletin *Survival Under Atomic Attack*.

Ohio extension leaders and nutrition specialists were on State civil defense committees. *Feeding Many* is the name of a project in its second year in Maine. The objective is to have enough local leaders trained in each community or county to take care of feeding large groups of people in case of emergency such as the disastrous fire in that State in 1947. Similarly, home demonstration workers and leaders in Washington State provided information on the subject *Civil Defense Is Common Sense*.

WITH MARKETING

The Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 gave additional impetus to extension educational and demonstrational marketing programs with growers, handlers, and consumers. Extension's job is to help through educational programs to increase market efficiency of agricultural products, improve standards of living, and aid in bringing about a better balance between agricultural production and use.

In 1952, research and marketing programs were operating in 43 States, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii. Of the 136 State projects, 16 dealt with consumer education in marketing, 9 with interpretation and use of marketing information, and 111 were devoted to better marketing methods, improved marketing practices, and new marketing facilities and equipment.

Examples of Progress

Some examples of State extension work in marketing are:

Georgia built a new egg-marketing center, providing new facilities for improved methods demonstrations, established three other new markets, assisted 12 broiler-dressing plants in turning out a top-quality commodity, and supplied information on laws of States to which poultry is shipped.

Missouri reached 325,000 consumers and more than 700 retail grocers with new information on marketing and use of poultry products. Minnesota held a series of county institutes on egg quality improvement. More than 20 million dozen eggs were sold on the basis of grade in Texas, netting producers more than 5 cents a dozen over current receipt prices. Kansas held 200 meetings to improve the marketing of poultry and poultry products.

Farmers in 49 milk markets where Federal milk-marketing orders are in effect called for increased assistance in economic analysis of factors affecting price, in understanding formulas of pricing, and in the application of methods to eliminate great fluctuation in milk supply and meet steady consumer demand.

The assistance of extension agents in marketing varies with the local problem. Virginia agents worked closely with the State milk commission. Wisconsin and Illinois agents helped explain changes in the regulations in the Chicago milk market area. In other States a major job was the providing of information about new developments in bulk marketing of milk. Extension agents in Nebraska put major emphasis on grade A milk production, and in the Lincoln area

there were 650 grade A producers in 1952, as compared with 425 in 1950. Consolidation of processing plants to bring about greater efficiency was a problem in areas in Minnesota and Wisconsin. In the South where per capita milk consumption is well below nutritional needs a special campaign was under way to increase consumption of milk.

Helping a new citrus-marketing cooperative in Florida to get started on a sound basis, and helping vegetable growers to enlarge their market and bring about a more competitive situation, were typical of many extension marketing efforts.

The value of the 5-year educational program on cotton marketing and ginning to New Mexico and West Texas producers has reached \$44 million. This total is based on additional premiums received for high-quality cotton as a result of market reputation established through positive bale identification. In 1952 bale identification reached a new peak, with 225,000 bales tagged according to variety and area of growth.

The cotton bale identification program in Missouri continued to expand in 1952. Forty-nine ginners cooperated in tagging for variety and location of growth about 50,000 bales of cotton. This program is aimed at further developing and maintaining the market reputation of cotton among domestic merchants and mills and in export trade. Two cotton-ginning meetings were held with 110 ginners participating in instruction on gin-operating problems.

Extension agents in Maryland helped farmers and handlers expand a cauliflower industry in 1 county from 2 half-acre demonstrations in 1950 to 40 acres planted in 1952.

Expansion of fruit and vegetable marketing facilities in east Texas has increased total returns to growers. Estimates based on seasonal prices of truck and carlot movements indicate that growers received \$40 million for their products in 1952 as compared with \$25 million in 1951.

Through its marketing projects, Extension encouraged the use of precoolers for reducing temperatures of sweet corn in North Carolina. Where this practice was adopted, precooled corn brought approximately double the price of nonprecooled corn. Specialists gave demonstrations on grading and packing sweet corn in Mississippi, and assisted in developing special market outlets in Buffalo, Chicago, Pittsburgh, and Detroit.

Packing and loading demonstrations were held in the South Carolina peach-producing areas. The bulge in the peach pack has been reduced, resulting in less damage to the fruit. Connecticut growers were assisted in developing better merchandising methods for roadside stands. Apple packaging and merchandising demonstrations were held in New York. Sales in demonstration stores increased 42 percent as the result of changes in merchandising practices.

Livestock auctions, combined with grading of slaughter, stock, and feeder animals, are being used to demonstrate the difference in demand for and the value of animals of different grades. Three-fourths of Utah livestock is sold through local auctions.

Producer sales of small lots of feeder calves in Missouri have shifted to organized county auction sales with competitive buying of grade lots. The improved selling price netted an estimated \$400,000 for the producers.

Ohio has a program to expand and improve the marketing of meat-type hogs, spearheaded in 1952 by 150 live and carcass grading demonstrations. Several other States are encouraging the marketing of meat-type hogs. Mississippi, West Virginia, and Virginia have aided in developing auctions where feeder cattle, calves, pigs, and lambs can be sold to the better advantage of producers.

Indiana carried on an intensive program on crop drying, both grain and forage. Montana held grain-marketing schools for county extension agents. Missouri held 14 district and local grading schools for small-grain and soybean buyers.

Grain-grading schools in Kansas were attended by 1,300 elevator operators and grain buyers. Twelve similar schools, attended by 700, were held in Texas.

Grain storage information was presented in Minnesota, Maryland, and Kansas. Illinois, Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas did educational work with elevator operators and grain cooperatives. Grain sanitation was a project in eight States where Extension cooperated with the Food and Drug Administration.

Wheat variety analysis, market quality surveys, and grain marketing with 4-H Clubs were other activities. North Dakota started an intensive 4-H grain-marketing program, and 500 Oklahoma 4-H Club members took part in the 1952 wheat improvement program.

In marketing work with consumers, food-marketing specialists gather pertinent, timely information, interpret it in terms of the consumers' interests and welfare, and disseminate it to the public. This is done primarily by channeling it through professional workers such as food editors, radio and television people, commercial home economists, extension agents, dieticians, nutritionists, and others.

For example, specialists in 11 States prepared weekly food information bulletins which were sent to a total of 7,457 professional workers. These releases contained information on food supplies, price, selection, care, marketing processes, research work, and other current information of interest to food shoppers. These bulletins are designed to present sufficient background information to enable professional workers to write their own news items, prepare demonstrations and broadcasts, and use the material in their programs.

WITH OUTLOOK FACTS

The outlook information program of the Extension Service is one of the oldest and most widely used services to farm families. All through the year, every year, farmers have many farm business decisions to make about what to produce; when to buy supplies; when to sell products; how much to invest in machinery and buildings; and many other practical problems. The cooperative outlook work of the State extension services and the United States Department of Agriculture helps farmers throughout the year in sizing up trends in supply and demand, prices, costs, and other farm business factors.

Basis for Planning

The year 1952 brought a dramatic change in our agriculture. Many critical farm business problems arose as a result of the price-cost squeeze. As these changes appeared on the horizon the Department and the States were at work developing outlook information in antici-

pation of farmers' problems and questions about 1953. Throughout the year the Federal office of the Extension Service worked with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and other Department agencies in developing factual information and training materials for State specialists, county agents, and farm leaders. During the year the States prepared more than 1,200 separate publications devoted to outlook information on farm business problems. A number of these were regular releases developed as a part of an outlook service continuing over the years. A good many others were special analyses, spot news letters, weekly digests, and other rapid information releases designed for the special problems of 1953.

Indiana has taken outlook information to farmers of the State for 25 years. It is a year-round project to which added emphasis is given in the fall when farmers are making decisions about livestock breeding and feeding operations for the year ahead. Nearly 25,000 persons attended the 200 outlook meetings, and more than 30,000 were reached by a special publication on the outlook for Indiana's agriculture.

Illinois held 45 general outlook and 95 livestock outlook meetings. Thirteen district outlook conferences were conducted by extension workers in Nebraska.

Missouri extension workers report that every 3 months 230,000 farmers heard farm and family living outlook discussed at extension outlook meetings.

WITH YOUTH

During 1952, 4-H Club work brought its benefits to an increasing number of youth. The total enrollment of 2,016,138 (fig. 13) young people was 11,999 more than the previous year and brought to a grand total of 16,266,982 the number of different boys and girls who have participated in club work at any time.

Success in a program like 4-H Club work, dedicated as it is to character development and citizenship training as well as to spreading agricultural and home economics information, cannot, however, be completely measured by statistics alone.

Developing Boys and Girls

Close observation of the results of the 4-H program in the development of individual members would be the effective measure—not the

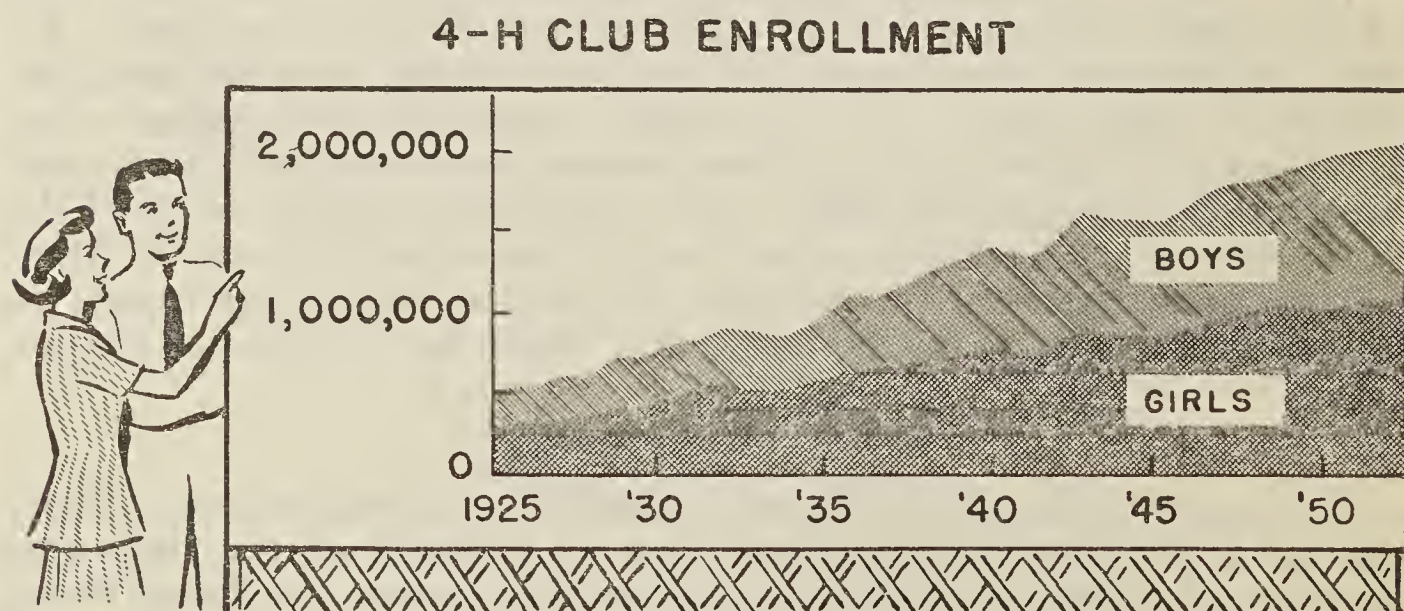


FIGURE 13.

HOMES WITH 4-H CLUB MEMBERS



FIGURE 14.

number of calves or field crops or meals prepared. Parents and community leaders are in the best position to see 4-H mirrored in the development of their own young people, as they work together for better homes and better communities.

Seventy-four percent of the club members during the past year came from farm homes and 26 percent from nonfarm homes (fig. 14). This increasing number of members from urban areas reflects the Nation's changing pattern toward a smaller farm population. 4-H has moved to the cities, too. Such widely scattered cities as Detroit, Indianapolis, Denver, and Portland, Oreg., or the metropolitan area district in Nassau County on Long Island, N. Y., are dramatic demonstrations of city interest in club work.

Although still emphasizing the application of new knowledge of home economics and related agriculture, the 4-H program has proved adaptable enough to suit the needs of urban youth. It also develops a greater appreciation of the common problems of rural and urban citizens.

Even with the steady increase in enrollment, there are many boys and girls who do not share 4-H Club benefits. There are more than 10 million rural youth. Though present 4-H Club membership is only 19 percent of them, about 65 percent are in 4-H Club work an average of $2\frac{1}{2}$ years before they are 21. If the national goal of 80 percent of the potential is to be reached, for an average of 4 years for each member, there needs to be an annual enrollment of more than 3,800,000 boys and girls.

The Nation's investment in Extension staff personnel paid gratifying dividends when measured in terms of results through the 4-H program. Extension follows a pattern that gives virtually all staff members the opportunity to do some 4-H work. Agents spend an average of 38 percent of their time in the interest of youth activities.

A realistic view of results for time expended can be gained by figuring an agent's year-of-time on youth work. This gives 3,438 man-years spent on youth work in 1952, or slightly more than 1 year of time for each agricultural county in the United States.

For every extension agent's efforts on youth work, an average of 90 local club leaders served voluntarily. This resulted in an average enrollment of 586 4-H Club members for each extension agent. This firmly established local leadership system—with its total of 223,918 adults and 85,245 older 4-H members—is a rich resource for carrying extension work to the people.

Training for Leadership

Training youth for leadership responsibility is basic to the 4-H plan of operation. Because the "learn to do by doing" concept is so firmly rooted in club work, a plan of junior leadership has been developed. Through it, older members who have been successful in their own activities help in this project under the guidance of an adult leader. A total of 82,681 older boys and girls served in this way during the past year.

Many of the States have developed special training and recognition programs for junior leaders. An outstanding example is Indiana, which now has approximately 8,000 junior leaders. In 1952, this State held 12 district training schools, attended by more than 2,000, and a junior leader conference, their 21st annual event of this kind. More than 500 attended this conference.

Functioning at community, county, and State levels, 4-H councils are another expression of democracy at work. These groups include local club leaders, older members, parents, extension agents, civic and farm representatives, and others. They analyze the needs for 4-H programs in their particular localities, in recommending policies for improved programs, and in helping to support the projects proposed.

In many States the trend was also to form State 4-H Foundations. Mississippi raised more than \$40,000 from volunteer sources for the operation of four training centers.

Two privately financed, nongovernmental groups continued to give effective nationwide support to 4-H Club activities. These are the National Committee on Boys and Girls Club Work, located at Chicago, and the National 4-H Club Foundation of America, Inc., with headquarters at Washington, D. C.

Learn-by-Doing Projects

"My health to better living" is the way 4-H Club members pledge themselves to carry out one of the important four H's. Almost every 4-H Club and project includes some phase of health, such as nutrition, mental health, sanitation, posture, or good housing. More than 770,000 individual members had specific training in health; 245,000 of them listed health as a major project. The number of 4-H members who had physical examinations was in excess of 325,000, an 8-percent increase over 1951.

Safety, like health, figured prominently in 4-H activities. Members, individually and as club groups, tackled the problems of helping to free farms and homes of accident hazards. More than 600,000 members had special safety training which they applied to lessen accident possibilities in their homes and communities. Ohio, for a second year, pointed its 4-H public speaking contest toward safety. The nearly 2,500 local and 390 countywide talks stressed pertinent ways to avoid home accidents and falls from farm machinery.

The experiences of fellowship, leadership, and nature lore, traditionally a part of 4-H camping, were shared by 310,000 members last year. A significant phase of the camping objective was the training given agents and leaders who would conduct other camps.

An outstanding example of the way States are moving forward with plans to build permanent camping centers is the Rock Eagle 4-H Center in Georgia. The 4-H Foundation in that State is helping to develop a \$2 million training center. Already, 18 cottages have been

built and 18 more are under construction. Similar examples of co-operative effort currently directed to building 4-H camping centers include Illinois, Iowa, Mississippi, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, and South Carolina.

A wide variety of 4-H projects and activities were focused on conserving natural resources. This is an important phase of the youth training, since many young boys and girls attending conservation camps have an opportunity to become conservation minded early in life. Since most conservation is a longtime program, it is reasonable to believe that the younger these boys and girls can learn the importance of conservation the more they will do about it when they are adults.

"Join in—Share the fun" has been echoed by many club members this past year and share-the-fun festivals have become an accepted part of the recreation and rural arts programs. Nationwide, almost 265,000 4-H members had training in recreation leadership and more than 270,000 had training in music appreciation in 1952.

In Nebraska 56 counties held share-the-fun events in which 950 members took part. In Illinois, where the activity was new in the 4-H Club program in 1952, more than 2,150 members were enrolled.

The basic objectives of this activity are to make 4-H programs more attractive and satisfying, to develop personal and community resources that make for leisure-time happiness throughout life.

Experience in Citizenship

The training that members get in conducting meetings and in appearing and speaking before groups is another of the lifelong values received from membership in 4-H Clubs. This opportunity for self-expression and leadership is available to members throughout their club experience, both in regular meetings and on other occasions.

Training in discussion and public speaking is given at county, district, and State events for older club members. An example is the Tennessee 4-H Club Congress, sponsored by the State 4-H Club Citizens Committee. A group of 600 outstanding 4-H members and their leaders joined in a 3-day event focused on the theme, Our Citizenship Responsibilities and Leadership Opportunities. This is organized in somewhat the same manner as the Congress of the United States.

Ohio also used the idea of organizing its group as a House of Representatives. A number of members of the Ohio House of Representatives assisted with the program, which showed by actual demonstration how a bill becomes law. The bill under discussion in 1952 was related to traffic safety on the State's highways.

The Minnesota 4-H radio public-speaking contest used the topic Learning To Live in My Community. Wisconsin, now in its 10th year of this program and with every member encouraged to give an original talk, had the theme Serving as Loyal Citizens Through 4-H.

For thousands of other members not directly participating in public-speaking competitive activities, 4-H provided the opportunity to participate in other ways. Some members were on radio or television programs, some wrote news articles, built a display for a fair or a store window, or helped construct a float.

Several times each year, particular events or observances result in focusing attention on youth's accomplishments. Such an event was National 4-H Club Week which, in 1952, stimulated the 86,000 clubs

throughout the Nation to check on the progress of their goals and offer the benefits of 4-H participation to other youth.

National 4-H Sunday served to emphasize the character-building and spiritual aspects of the program. National 4-H Club Camp, held in June in the Nation's Capital, was keyed to the theme Know Your Government, and dedicated to citizenship and leadership training. Some 1,300 outstanding 4-H members attended the National 4-H Congress in Chicago. Another outstanding event was the Regional 4-H Camp, which brought representatives from 17 States to Tuskegee Institute.

National 4-H Achievement Day gave the public an opportunity to see the results of a year's work in the club program. Half a million home folk heard and shared the thrills of 4-H accomplishments at the 28,000 local achievement programs. At these events club members who have completed their projects are given recognition. In 1952, the upward trend in project completion continued, reaching a 79.2 percent total on a nationwide basis.

Hands Across the Sea

Hands across the sea was literally true of 4-H during the year as efforts to promote better world understanding continued. Many countries in widely separated areas of the world have taken all or parts of the 4-H Club plan and have adapted it to their own conditions. Sometimes it is known by the familiar 4-H name and insignia or by a similar designation. Cuba has its 5-C Clubs, Chile its 4-C Clubs, and Venezuela its 5-V Clubs. Forty-four countries now have 4-H Club or rural youth organizations similar to 4-H Club and YMW (young men and women's) programs of the United States.

The International Farm Youth Exchange project, commonly called IFYE, continued to make significant growth in size and scope, with 114 American youths going to 38 countries and 98 young people from 25 countries coming to the United States. Among the countries participating in the exchange program for the first time were Argentina, Bolivia, Iran, and Tunisia.

Under the program devoted to the development of international understanding, the young men and women live and work with farm families in their host countries from 4 to 6 months. The exchange is financed largely from private funds. It is served by Government personnel, but no United States Government funds are used for the actual exchange of the young men and women.

The 288 American IFYE's in the 1948-52 period have given an average of 85 talks each since their return. In this and other ways they have spread the value of their experiences by telling their story to people of their county and State.

Young Men and Women

Extension's efforts in working with young men and women past 4-H Club age reached a total of more than 265,000 in 1952, and the number of organized groups through which extension worked directly increased from 1,891 in 1951 to 1,980. Agents reported holding 18,760 meetings with these YMW groups where there was a combined attendance of almost 500,000. In addition, the extension staff assisted 131,000 persons in 4,612 other groups of young people, includ-

ing veterans and their wives, and those sponsored by farm organizations, churches, and schools.

These young men and women, more than half of them married, are facing major problems. They want to talk over those problems, share their experiences, and get help in making decisions. Evidence of this has been the participation in district, State, and interstate youth conferences.

An example is the Tri-State Conference, held for YMW participants of New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey. A similar conference is held for the New England area, and a four-State meeting is held annually in West Virginia. Another well-attended regional event was held in 1952 in North Dakota. Iowa held its 17th annual assembly during the year, and Minnesota held a series of rural youth conferences.

Colorado's experience with young married couples is that the young farmer and homemaker program probably comes nearer to bringing all phases of extension teaching together as a whole than any other single activity. Husband and wife, members of the same group, plan and work out their programs cooperatively. The program has also been extremely successful with unmarried persons.

In Pepin County, Wis., for each of the past 9 years, a group of young men has attended a farm management school which concentrated on fundamentals of farm management and new developments in agriculture. Such subjects as soils, crops, livestock, dairying, poultry, farm buildings, and homestead improvement were covered. During this period, the group met for 47 full days of instruction, held 76 monthly meetings, participated in tours, and engaged in community service projects designed to increase farm efficiency and production. More than 500 young farmers in Pepin and surrounding counties have taken part in this program. The county agent reports that a number of the young men who took part in the first few years of this work are now among the leading farmers in the county.

FUNDS AND PERSONNEL

On June 30, 1953, there were about 12,700 professional extension workers, and about 85 million dollars was available from all sources for cooperative extension work.

About 9,650, or more than three-fourths of all workers, were cooperative county extension agents. Supporting the agents with research results and subject-matter advice were 2,195 cooperative extension specialists and 779 administrative, program supervisory, and district leaders, almost all of whom were located at the State agricultural colleges. In the Federal Extension office of the United States Department of Agriculture there were 61 professional extension workers, including subject-matter specialists, program development leaders, and administrative personnel.

Funds for the Federal Extension office are a part of the Department of Agriculture budget and totaled \$1,146,255 for the year ending June 30, 1953. A total of \$84,593,274 was available from all sources for cooperative work in the States during the year. No available Federal funds were withheld from the States during the year for failure to meet the requirements set down by Congress.

The Congress during the year passed Public Law 83, which amended the Smith-Lever Act of May 8, 1914, to consolidate it with nine other

FUNDS FOR COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK 1951-1953

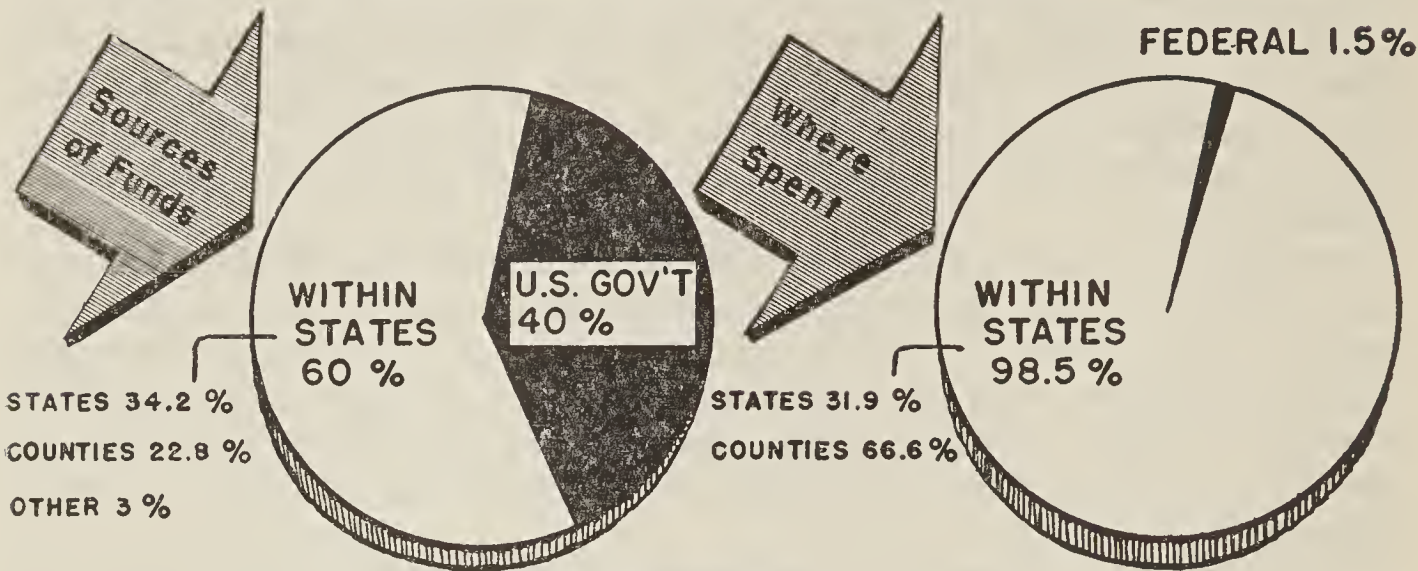


FIGURE 15.

acts relating to extension work. The new act simplified administration, authorized the appropriation of funds the Congress deemed needed, and established a permanent formula for apportioning Federal funds to the States.

During the year 40 percent of the funds for extension work came from the Federal Government, 34.2 percent from State appropriations, 22.8 percent from county governments, and 3 percent from other local sources (fig. 15). Funds from State and county sources continued to increase, reflecting local demands for more help from extension agents. Since 1945 State extension funds have increased 269 percent, county funds 142 percent, and Federal funds for cooperative extension work 69 percent (fig. 16). Two-thirds of all extension funds are spent in the counties; less than 1.5 percent in the Federal office (fig. 15). The trend of increasing percentage of expenditure in the counties continued during the year. The percentage spent in the Federal office continued to decrease.

Details by States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, are shown in the following tables, including counties with extension agents compared with previous years (table 1), total number and type of extension workers (table 2), and sources of funds available (table 3).

PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE OF EXTENSION FUNDS SINCE 1945

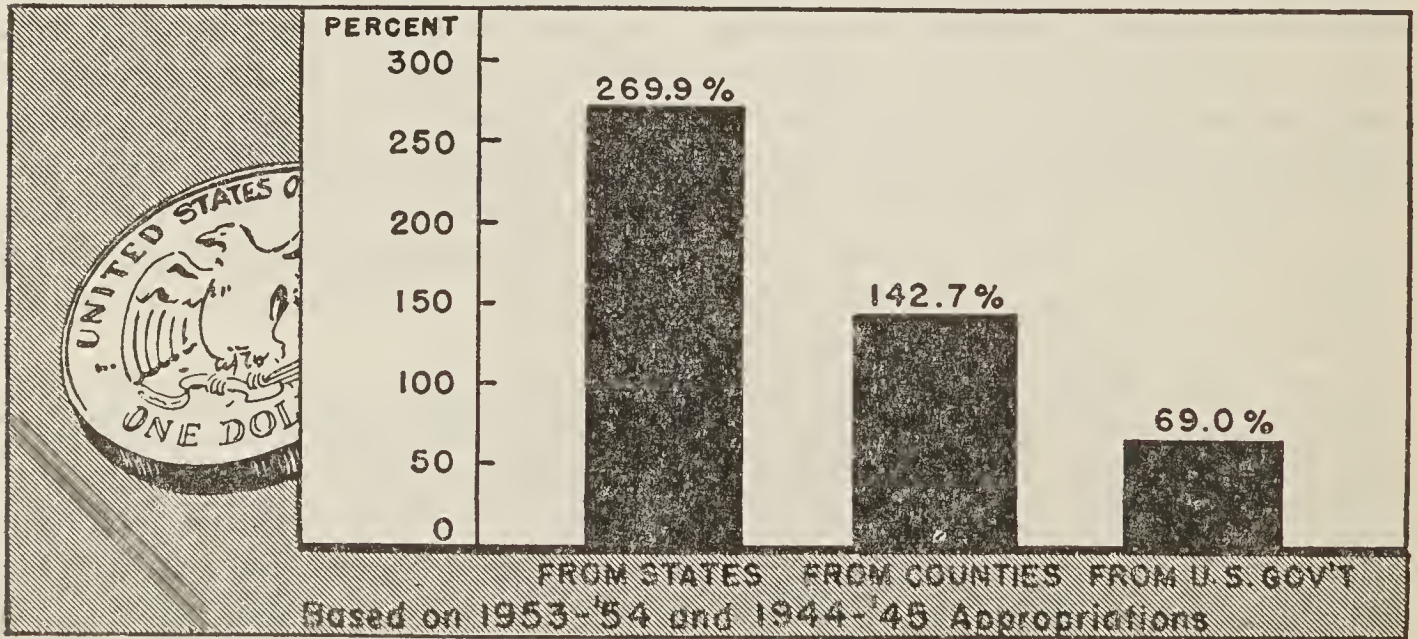


FIGURE 16.

Audited expenditures for the preceding fiscal year, ending June 30, 1952, giving expenditures from the various sources and for the various types of work and unexpended balances, are shown in tables 4, 5, and 6. Funds appropriated for the following year, ending June 30, 1954, are shown in table 7.

TABLE 1.—Number of counties with county extension agents, July 1, 1915, 1925, 1935, 1945, and 1953

State	Number of agricultural counties in State	Counties with agents on July 1—									
		1915		1925		1935		1945		1953	
		County agricultural agents	Home demonstration agents	County agricultural agents	Home demonstration agents	County agricultural agents	Home demonstration agents	County agricultural agents	Home demonstration agents	County agricultural agents	Home demonstration agents
Alabama.....	67	67	19	59	37	67	44	67	67	67	67
Arizona.....	14	3	-----	12	9	11	6	12	9	12	¹ 12
Arkansas.....	75	52	20	50	39	75	72	75	75	75	75
California.....	54	11	-----	43	22	43	25	43	32	50	43
Colorado.....	52	13	-----	20	2	45	5	46	26	¹ 54	¹ 35
Connecticut.....	8	6	-----	8	7	8	8	8	8	8	8
Delaware.....	3	3	-----	3	-----	3	3	3	3	3	3
Florida.....	63	36	27	36	30	44	29	61	40	63	47
Georgia.....	158	81	48	121	61	155	80	140	114	156	131
Idaho.....	44	3	-----	16	27	31	37	33	44	41	22
Illinois.....	102	18	-----	95	21	97	39	102	82	¹ 102	¹ 99
Indiana.....	92	31	-----	79	1	91	12	92	58	92	71
Iowa.....	99	11	-----	99	15	99	35	97	74	99	74
Kansas.....	105	39	-----	63	15	100	27	99	52	105	97
Kentucky.....	120	39	19	72	24	114	29	116	76	120	97
Louisiana.....	64	43	13	48	24	62	52	64	64	64	64
Maine.....	16	3	-----	16	15	16	15	16	16	¹ 16	¹ 16
Maryland.....	23	13	6	23	19	23	23	23	23	23	23
Massachusetts.....	12	10	-----	11	11	11	10	11	11	12	12
Michigan.....	83	17	-----	57	5	73	5	82	46	¹ 83	¹ 67
Minnesota.....	87	23	-----	58	8	86	11	87	38	87	62
Mississippi.....	82	49	33	54	44	79	69	82	77	82	81
Missouri.....	114	15	-----	50	9	114	14	111	93	114	104
Montana.....	56	8	-----	23	6	40	8	46	19	¹ 51	27
Nebraska.....	93	8	-----	43	2	93	14	86	32	¹ 88	47
Nevada.....	16	-----	-----	8	9	14	6	15	10	¹ 15	¹ 9
New Hampshire.....	10	5	-----	10	8	10	10	10	10	10	9
New Jersey.....	20	7	-----	18	11	19	15	20	18	20	20
New Mexico.....	31	8	-----	21	5	24	10	30	14	30	18
New York.....	56	29	-----	55	38	51	37	56	51	56	56
North Carolina.....	100	64	34	74	49	97	53	100	100	100	100
North Dakota.....	53	15	-----	33	1	53	4	44	8	53	18
Ohio.....	88	10	-----	85	15	84	22	86	64	88	81
Oklahoma.....	77	56	24	65	44	77	38	77	77	77	77
Oregon.....	36	12	-----	28	3	34	6	36	23	36	30
Pennsylvania.....	67	14	-----	63	28	65	63	66	66	67	67
Rhode Island.....	5	-----	-----	5	2	5	5	5	5	¹ 5	¹ 5
South Carolina.....	46	43	24	40	38	46	46	46	46	46	46
South Dakota.....	67	5	-----	34	32	69	27	48	27	59	¹ 42
Tennessee.....	95	38	24	50	26	95	42	94	77	95	92
Texas.....	254	99	27	155	88	235	151	244	202	¹ 253	¹ 185
Utah.....	29	10	-----	18	11	21	8	27	13	28	22
Vermont.....	14	9	-----	12	7	14	11	14	12	14	13
Virginia.....	99	55	22	65	35	93	42	99	82	98	¹ 89
Washington.....	39	10	-----	26	5	38	8	37	25	39	33
West Virginia.....	55	27	10	36	15	44	27	52	38	50	41
Wisconsin.....	71	12	-----	48	1	65	7	68	48	71	67
Wyoming.....	23	6	-----	16	5	20	7	20	12	22	21
Alaska.....	4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	4	4	2	3
Hawaii.....	5	-----	-----	-----	-----	4	4	5	5	4	4
Puerto Rico.....	60	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	36	31	57	57
Total.....	3, 106	1, 136	350	2, 124	929	2, 857	1, 351	2, 941	2, 247	3, 062	2, 589

¹ Some agents cover two or more counties.

TABLE 2.—Number of extension workers, June 30, 1953¹

State or Territory	Number of agricultural counties	Directors and assistant directors	County agent work						Home demonstration work						Boys' and girls' club work ²						Total																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
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			State leaders	Assistant State leaders and district agents	County agents	Assistant county agents	State leaders	Assistant State leaders and district agents	County agents	State leaders	Assistant State leaders and district agents	County agents	State leaders	Assistant State leaders and district agents	County agents	State leaders	Assistant State leaders and district agents	County agents																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
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Virginia.....	99	5	---	5	97	60	1	1	30	---	5	84	17	---	1	31	1	4	---	---	---	70	412
Puerto Rico.....	60	2	1	5	58	39	---	---	---	1	5	59	13	---	---	---	1	1	---	---	---	34	219
Region total.....	1,360	36	3	73	1,351	985	8	17	374	12	79	1,198	465	2	16	387	16	50	---	7	688	5,771	
North Central region:																							
Illinois.....	102	2	---	7	99	34	---	---	---	1	5	93	21	---	---	---	1	10	43	---	64	380	
Indiana.....	92	2	---	6	92	53	---	---	---	1	3	75	---	---	---	---	1	12	3	---	78	380	
Iowa.....	99	4	1	6	100	5	---	---	---	1	5	72	24	---	---	---	4	6	42	---	110	380	
Kansas.....	105	2	---	6	105	3	---	---	---	1	6	97	9	---	---	---	1	6	39	1	61	337	
Michigan.....	83	2	1	5	75	15	---	---	---	1	3	51	4	---	---	---	1	10	49	1	91	309	
Minnesota.....	87	2	1	3	91	14	---	---	---	1	3	64	7	---	---	---	1	9	53	---	43	292	
Missouri.....	114	2	1	5	114	100	---	---	---	1	6	102	5	---	---	---	1	6	---	---	47	394	
Nebraska.....	93	2	2	5	83	15	---	---	---	1	3	43	3	---	---	---	1	5	---	---	40	203	
North Dakota.....	53	1	1	3	51	7	---	---	---	1	1	18	---	---	---	---	1	4	---	---	26	114	
Ohio.....	88	3	1	5	88	40	---	---	---	1	4	78	---	---	---	---	1	4	2	---	58	284	
South Dakota.....	67	2	---	3	58	7	---	---	---	1	1	35	1	---	---	---	1	7	---	---	32	148	
Wisconsin.....	71	3	---	5	71	39	---	---	---	1	4	67	6	---	---	---	1	5	26	---	65	293	
Region total.....	1,054	27	7	59	1,027	332	---	---	---	12	44	795	80	---	---	4	15	84	311	2	715	3,514	
Western region:																							
Arizona.....	14	2	---	---	12	11	---	---	---	1	---	7	2	---	---	---	1	1	---	---	13	50	
California.....	54	2	---	6	50	186	---	---	---	1	4	44	46	---	---	---	---	6	---	---	45	390	
Colorado.....	54	1	1	2	49	10	---	---	---	1	1	37	4	---	---	---	1	3	16	---	22	148	
Idaho.....	44	2	---	3	41	1	---	---	---	1	---	21	2	---	---	---	1	1	9	---	20	102	
Montana.....	56	2	---	3	46	11	---	---	---	1	1	27	4	---	---	---	1	2	---	---	27	125	
Nevada.....	16	3	---	---	11	4	---	---	---	1	---	6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5	30	
New Mexico.....	31	3	1	---	30	22	---	---	---	1	---	18	11	---	---	---	1	2	---	---	20	109	
Oregon.....	36	6	---	2	36	35	---	---	---	1	1	29	7	---	---	---	1	4	27	8	53	210	
Utah.....	29	2	1	---	29	7	---	---	---	1	---	23	---	---	---	---	1	1	---	---	25	90	
Washington.....	39	2	---	2	39	51	---	---	---	---	3	33	8	---	---	---	1	2	---	---	26	167	
Wyoming.....	23	2	1	---	22	9	---	---	---	1	---	22	---	---	---	---	1	1	---	---	14	73	
Alaska.....	4	2	---	---	3	---	---	---	---	1	---	6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	13	
Hawaii.....	5	2	1	---	9	23	---	---	---	1	1	7	11	---	---	---	1	1	---	---	16	73	
Region total.....	405	31	5	18	377	370	---	---	---	12	11	280	95	---	---	---	10	24	52	8	287	1,580	
Grand total.....	3,108	116	24	158	3,035	1,905	9	17	384	48	145	2,541	749	2	18	408	55	184	527	90	2,195	12,624	
June 30, 1952.....	3,106	119	21	162	3,028	1,838	9	19	393	46	144	2,531	754	2	19	407	56	181	543	102	2,206	12,593	

¹ Workers in the Washington, D. C., office are not included.

² These are special 4-H Club workers. In the majority of States, Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico, 4-H Club work is conducted by county agricultural agents, county home demonstration agents and their assistants.

³ Indiana: Includes 54 special part-time club agents serving approximately 6 months during fiscal year.

TABLE 3.—Sources of funds allotted for cooperative extension work in States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953

States	Grand total	Total Federal funds	Total within the States	Funds from Federal sources			
				Smith-Lever	Bankhead-Jones, sec. 21, title II	Bankhead-Jones, sec. 23, title II	Capper-Ketcham
Alabama-----	\$2,432,693.17	\$1,212,393.17	\$1,220,300.00	\$140,100.44	\$502,475.28	\$514,435.98	\$35,820.71
Arizona-----	434,959.00	183,877.45	251,081.55	35,220.63	61,113.21	63,836.68	23,066.93
Arkansas-----	1,725,164.55	996,437.55	728,727.00	106,691.93	419,860.17	426,348.18	31,758.11
California-----	3,863,386.00	723,453.85	3,139,932.15	164,747.24	260,837.46	256,791.30	38,817.85
Colorado-----	1,066,754.16	357,677.16	709,077.00	47,331.24	110,836.10	141,853.37	24,539.62
Connecticut-----	587,465.18	173,709.90	413,755.28	43,918.99	57,650.95	40,145.07	24,124.68
Delaware-----	182,194.60	101,702.39	80,492.21	18,994.12	36,515.26	18,459.29	21,093.72
Florida-----	1,314,697.67	365,763.70	948,933.97	82,384.75	129,651.51	121,915.18	28,802.26
Georgia-----	2,638,822.50	1,259,860.50	1,378,962.00	152,524.13	511,293.31	523,838.15	37,331.48
Idaho-----	779,278.17	277,833.17	501,445.00	35,409.72	92,773.63	119,594.39	27,089.92
Illinois-----	2,992,652.72	968,820.72	2,023,832.00	157,648.14	371,653.23	374,947.87	37,954.58
Indiana-----	2,326,205.59	804,711.59	1,521,494.00	129,230.20	313,278.64	312,706.35	34,498.85
Iowa-----	2,326,205.59	903,636.27	1,421,568.18	113,588.18	354,375.33	356,525.41	32,596.72
Kansas-----	2,544,994.27	657,720.09	1,869,593.00	78,957.15	238,032.79	245,755.97	28,385.45
Kentucky-----	2,527,313.09	1,152,263.41	1,307,540.89	150,679.76	473,004.01	483,012.44	37,107.20
Louisiana-----	2,159,944.30	796,870.16	1,390,680.00	101,618.88	326,764.51	327,085.57	31,141.20
Maine-----	2,187,413.19	227,778.11	1,934,403.80	43,400.04	83,322.64	72,517.33	24,061.57
Maryland-----	452,181.91	308,856.17	1,034,393.00	64,971.86	108,235.27	94,080.25	26,684.79
Massachusetts-----	1,343,249.17	233,858.77	872,530.71	65,287.58	72,883.76	56,386.95	26,723.18
Michigan-----	1,106,389.48	888,422.38	1,761,518.90	151,280.51	332,829.40	333,552.22	37,180.25
Minnesota-----	2,649,941.28	855,349.75	1,915,858.52	112,638.14	348,555.43	350,319.99	32,481.19
Mississippi-----	1,771,208.27	1,246,654.38	1,460,237.35	128,831.31	524,051.38	537,441.35	34,450.34
Missouri-----	2,706,891.73	1,039,751.78	1,270,286.92	125,065.15	424,282.66	431,063.63	33,992.36
Montana-----	2,310,038.70	1,039,751.78	1,270,286.92	125,065.15	424,282.66	431,063.63	33,992.36
Nebraska-----	915,340.67	289,070.20	626,270.47	35,175.50	83,243.96	107,433.45	23,061.44
Nevada-----	1,410,199.59	543,298.76	866,900.83	63,195.61	198,975.81	197,131.74	26,468.79
New Hampshire-----	244,948.22	118,373.88	126,574.34	15,175.72	25,698.11	43,075.58	20,629.39
New Jersey-----	404,553.65	133,170.47	271,383.18	27,119.55	45,320.00	28,997.28	22,081.80
New Mexico-----	1,080,970.53	221,643.80	859,326.73	59,076.45	71,390.79	54,795.08	25,967.88
New York-----	781,140.00	270,567.73	510,572.27	35,652.41	84,068.40	111,312.49	23,119.43
North Carolina-----	4,383,585.95	805,139.33	3,578,446.62	172,378.97	282,400.98	279,783.26	39,745.90
North Dakota-----	4,216,803.43	1,521,430.43	2,695,373.00	213,665.15	616,134.72	635,624.59	44,766.46
Ohio-----	863,670.16	417,213.66	446,456.50	44,386.30	137,807.12	160,611.04	24,181.51
Oklahoma-----	2,154,986.31	1,069,654.31	1,085,332.00	189,057.82	411,078.06	416,984.32	41,774.11
Oregon-----	1,946,709.97	907,507.86	1,039,202.11	92,701.34	354,232.35	356,372.97	30,056.80
Pennsylvania-----	1,878,512.04	341,308.85	1,537,203.19	63,076.00	112,951.25	134,108.63	26,454.24
Rhode Island-----	2,309,188.62	1,000,498.62	1,308,690.00	243,993.69	348,623.69	350,392.77	48,454.53
South Carolina-----	173,858.48	75,769.96	98,088.52	19,426.65	26,217.56	6,629.43	21,146.32
South Dakota-----	1,791,410.61	853,029.34	938,381.27	111,242.26	349,274.61	351,086.81	32,311.44
South Dakota-----	973,439.50	409,233.50	564,206.00	42,965.77	130,397.99	147,711.11	24,008.76

Tennessee-----	2,141,430.64	1,160,642.64	980,788.00	149,045.19	478,227.94	488,582.42	36,908.43
Texas-----	4,169,461.78	1,988,676.00	2,180,785.78	227,221.46	795,775.47	827,165.32	46,414.96
Utah-----	548,362.96	215,382.96	332,980.00	28,069.97	57,596.34	80,086.85	22,197.38
Vermont-----	422,784.98	170,030.99	252,753.99	28,155.25	58,269.54	52,804.64	22,207.75
Virginia-----	2,543,896.02	940,637.31	1,603,258.71	142,955.19	374,361.83	377,835.89	36,167.86
Washington-----	1,362,723.82	414,991.91	947,731.91	76,214.07	142,282.78	158,383.18	28,051.88
West Virginia-----	1,070,328.37	562,848.37	507,480.00	109,122.23	211,331.54	204,005.96	32,053.64
Wisconsin-----	2,254,683.68	857,538.68	1,397,145.00	119,375.85	337,178.24	338,189.14	33,300.52
Wyoming-----	594,351.35	182,949.53	411,401.82	21,031.51	46,185.03	72,919.61	21,341.47
Alaska-----	120,498.00	60,498.00	60,000.00	17,300.00	20,808.00	862.00	20,888.00
Hawaii-----	509,223.82	187,928.30	321,295.52	21,713.00	66,699.96	49,793.52	21,424.35
Puerto Rico-----	1,200,464.73	671,763.55	528,701.18	109,487.02	408,000.00	101,090.00	32,131.00
Unallotted-----	21,907.66	21,907.66	-----	-----	-----	15,570.00	-----
Grand total-----	84,593,274.24	32,150,109.02	52,443,165.22	4,728,500.02	12,428,808.00	12,351,952.00	1,533,019.00

TABLE 3.—Sources of funds allotted for cooperative extension work in States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953—Continued

States	Funds from Federal sources—Continued				Funds from within the States		
	Additional coop- erative	Clarke-McNary forestry	Farm Housing Title V, Housing Act of 1949	Agricultural Marketing Act ¹ (RMA, title II)	State and college	County	Local nonpublic sources
Alabama	\$3,724.15	\$1,620.00	\$640.00	\$13,576.61	\$641,500.00	\$578,800.00	-----
Arizona	-----	-----	640.00	-----	205,439.05	45,642.50	-----
Arkansas	6,949.16	1,620.00	640.00	2,570.00	459,050.00	262,677.00	\$7,000.00
California	-----	1,620.00	640.00	-----	2,130,312.15	1,009,620.00	-----
Colorado	27,395.83	1,260.00	640.00	3,821.00	381,000.00	328,077.00	-----
Connecticut	-----	1,620.00	640.00	5,610.21	214,697.28	176,098.00	22,960.00
Delaware	-----	-----	640.00	6,000.00	71,501.00	4,116.21	4,875.00
Florida	-----	1,620.00	640.00	750.00	491,620.97	457,313.00	-----
Georgia	26,432.70	3,240.00	640.00	4,560.73	750,000.00	624,262.00	4,700.00
Idaho	3,445.51	2,880.00	640.00	-----	258,995.00	228,450.00	14,000.00
Illinois	10,736.90	3,240.00	640.00	-----	756,832.00	10,000.00	1,257,000.00
Indiana	-----	1,620.00	640.00	12,000.00	845,850.00	675,644.00	-----
Iowa	-----	3,240.00	640.00	12,737.55	831,358.00	530,000.00	280,000.00
Kansas	28,020.63	1,620.00	640.00	14,650.00	419,832.00	1,422,711.00	27,050.00
Kentucky	50,228.73	1,620.00	640.00	14,100.00	633,061.69	374,619.20	-----
Louisiana	-----	1,620.00	640.00	6,200.00	1,179,647.25	204,615.78	6,280.00
Maine	2,216.53	1,620.00	640.00	8,000.00	169,453.80	54,950.00	-----
Maryland	-----	1,620.00	640.00	-----	831,236.00	203,157.00	-----
Massachusetts	-----	1,620.00	640.00	12,624.00	319,056.00	553,474.71	-----
Michigan	-----	3,240.00	640.00	10,317.30	1,307,241.90	454,277.00	-----
Minnesota	-----	3,240.00	640.00	29,700.00	400,258.52	475,600.00	40,000.00
Mississippi	-----	3,240.00	640.00	7,475.00	775,000.00	618,808.00	66,429.35
Missouri	1,686.98	1,620.00	640.00	18,000.00	676,960.88	405,814.33	187,511.71
Montana	32,217.74	1,260.00	640.00	21,401.00	302,383.47	308,712.00	15,175.00
Nebraska	49,781.81	1,620.00	640.00	6,038.11	476,900.83	390,000.00	-----
Nevada	11,955.08	1,200.00	640.00	5,485.00	61,750.34	64,824.00	-----
New Hampshire	1,134.54	1,620.00	640.00	-----	163,421.18	107,962.00	-----
New Jersey	8,153.60	1,620.00	640.00	6,257.30	449,743.00	409,583.73	-----
New Mexico	-----	-----	640.00	-----	401,422.27	107,650.00	1,500.00
New York	-----	3,240.00	640.00	15,775.00	1,670,606.62	1,660,422.00	247,418.00
North Carolina	-----	1,620.00	640.00	26,950.22	1,669,123.00	1,022,750.00	3,500.00
North Dakota	38,705.53	1,620.00	640.00	8,979.51	142,870.50	303,586.00	-----
Ohio	-----	1,620.00	640.00	9,262.16	545,698.00	506,468.00	33,166.00
Oklahoma	51,344.98	1,620.00	640.00	8,500.00	790,071.00	249,131.11	-----
Oregon	-----	1,620.00	640.00	20,539.42	1,178,661.19	358,542.00	-----
Pennsylvania	-----	1,620.00	640.00	2,458.73	978,690.00	330,000.00	-----
Rhode Island	-----	-----	-----	6,773.94	75,532.57	19,550.00	3,005.95
South Carolina	2,352.22	3,240.00	640.00	2,350.00	829,750.00	101,391.27	7,240.00
South Dakota	59,839.87	1,620.00	640.00	2,882.00	366,848.00	191,248.00	6,110.00
				2,050.00			

TABLE 4.—Expenditures of funds from all sources for cooperative agricultural extension work in States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1952, by sources of funds and totals for 1947-51

States	Grand total	Total Federal funds	Total within the States	Funds from Federal sources			
				Clarke-McNary forestry	Smith-Lever and Bankhead-Jones	Bankhead-Flannagan	Capper-Ketcham
Alabama-----	\$2,377,185.82	\$1,212,713.17	\$1,164,472.65	\$1,620.00	\$642,575.72	\$514,435.98	\$35,820.71
Arizona-----	393,482.79	188,237.45	205,245.34	-----	96,333.84	68,836.68	23,066.93
Arkansas-----	1,679,749.64	969,656.14	710,093.50	1,620.00	526,552.10	400,383.04	31,758.11
California-----	3,479,884.79	723,453.85	2,756,430.94	1,620.00	425,584.70	256,791.30	38,817.85
Colorado-----	1,001,800.80	355,406.54	646,394.26	1,260.00	158,167.34	137,482.20	24,539.62
Connecticut-----	628,880.62	170,167.44	458,713.18	1,620.00	99,781.02	39,171.11	24,124.68
Delaware-----	185,617.85	101,540.48	84,077.37	-----	55,509.38	18,459.29	21,093.72
Florida-----	1,204,853.98	365,919.95	838,934.03	1,620.00	212,036.26	121,915.18	28,802.26
Georgia-----	2,468,618.33	1,261,810.50	1,206,807.83	3,240.00	663,817.44	523,838.15	37,331.48
Idaho-----	733,980.46	277,308.17	456,672.29	2,355.00	128,183.35	119,594.39	23,089.92
Illinois-----	3,084,700.76	967,243.67	2,117,457.09	3,240.00	529,301.37	374,947.87	37,954.58
Indiana-----	2,698,477.39	785,347.39	1,913,130.00	1,620.00	423,350.86	312,706.35	34,498.85
Iowa-----	2,517,490.90	904,858.02	1,612,632.88	1,620.00	467,963.51	356,525.41	32,596.72
Kansas-----	2,412,884.54	645,336.34	1,767,548.20	1,251.00	316,989.94	232,475.97	28,385.45
Kentucky-----	2,006,061.35	1,152,663.41	853,397.94	1,620.00	623,683.77	483,012.44	37,107.20
Louisiana-----	2,067,701.65	796,870.16	1,270,831.49	1,620.00	428,383.39	327,085.57	31,141.20
Maine-----	455,487.11	229,721.13	225,765.98	1,620.00	126,722.68	72,517.33	24,061.57
Maryland-----	1,110,941.47	312,372.39	798,569.08	1,620.00	173,078.98	94,080.25	26,684.79
Massachusetts-----	1,049,850.95	233,844.91	816,006.04	1,620.00	137,869.18	56,386.95	26,723.18
Michigan-----	2,437,346.74	891,278.32	1,546,068.42	3,240.00	484,109.91	333,552.22	37,180.25
Minnesota-----	1,724,389.27	851,443.16	872,946.11	3,240.00	461,193.57	343,537.64	32,481.19
Mississippi-----	2,326,695.35	1,248,979.96	1,077,715.39	3,240.00	652,882.69	537,441.35	34,450.34
Missouri-----	2,231,876.04	1,041,284.54	1,190,591.50	1,620.00	549,347.81	431,063.63	33,992.36
Montana-----	839,925.42	289,200.20	550,725.22	1,260.00	118,419.46	107,433.45	23,061.44
Nebraska-----	1,290,336.55	544,376.47	745,960.08	1,620.00	262,171.42	197,131.74	26,468.79
Nevada-----	243,110.44	118,373.88	124,736.56	1,200.00	40,873.83	43,075.58	20,629.39
New Hampshire-----	383,369.56	132,334.92	251,034.64	1,620.00	72,439.55	28,997.28	22,081.80
New Jersey-----	962,037.83	221,643.80	740,394.03	1,620.00	130,467.24	54,795.08	25,967.88
New Mexico-----	758,984.99	273,361.58	485,623.41	1,620.00	119,720.81	111,312.49	23,119.43
New York-----	5,070,218.10	804,219.40	4,265,998.70	3,240.00	453,702.73	278,512.87	39,691.67
North Carolina-----	4,305,507.57	1,520,116.54	2,785,391.03	1,620.00	829,799.87	635,624.59	44,766.46
North Dakota-----	812,352.71	413,961.98	398,390.73	1,620.00	177,504.91	161,988.03	24,181.51
Ohio-----	2,080,614.03	1,060,211.32	1,020,402.71	1,620.00	597,198.44	416,126.40	41,774.11
Oklahoma-----	1,893,450.57	914,212.86	979,237.71	1,620.00	446,933.69	356,372.97	30,056.80
Oregon-----	1,770,830.25	345,927.04	1,424,903.21	1,620.00	176,027.25	137,108.63	26,454.24
Pennsylvania-----	2,136,729.67	975,650.76	1,161,078.91	1,620.00	592,617.38	327,412.60	48,454.53
Rhode Island-----	158,316.53	74,241.12	84,075.41	-----	44,215.37	6,629.43	21,146.32
South Carolina-----	1,618,575.97	853,629.34	764,946.63	3,240.00	460,516.87	351,086.81	32,311.44
South Dakota-----	920,706.70	411,828.35	508,878.35	1,620.00	173,363.76	150,711.11	24,008.76
Tennessee-----	2,118,879.75	1,167,004.23	951,875.52	1,620.00	627,273.13	491,676.97	36,908.34

Texas-----	4, 082, 789. 42	1, 990, 148. 31	2, 092, 641. 11	1, 620. 00	1, 022, 996. 93	827, 165. 32	46, 414. 96
Utah-----	543, 425. 08	215, 485. 39	327, 939. 69	1, 260. 00	85, 666. 31	80, 086. 85	22, 197. 38
Vermont-----	400, 162. 41	170, 331. 04	229, 831. 37	1, 300. 05	86, 424. 79	52, 804. 64	22, 207. 75
Virginia-----	2, 375, 268. 64	944, 477. 30	1, 430, 791. 34	2, 970. 00	517, 317. 02	377, 835. 89	36, 167. 86
Washington-----	1, 214, 386. 52	416, 914. 09	1, 797, 472. 43	1, 620. 00	218, 496. 85	160, 383. 18	28, 051. 88
West Virginia-----	1, 241, 298. 46	555, 899. 76	685, 398. 70	1, 141. 12	320, 453. 77	198, 277. 52	31, 887. 03
Wisconsin-----	2, 055, 610. 14	837, 077. 14	1, 218, 533. 00	3, 240. 00	456, 554. 09	317, 272. 92	33, 300. 52
Wyoming-----	545, 632. 63	183, 302. 38	362, 330. 25	1, 260. 00	67, 216. 54	72, 919. 61	21, 341. 47
Alaska-----	118, 276. 51	60, 883. 12	57, 393. 39	-----	34, 758. 00	862. 00	20, 480. 00
Hawaii-----	493, 273. 14	189, 665. 22	303, 607. 92	-----	88, 412. 96	49, 793. 52	21, 424. 35
Puerto Rico-----	1, 125, 941. 87	641, 320. 93	484, 620. 94	350. 00	517, 486. 97	71, 501. 73.	31, 347. 45
Grand total-----	81, 837, 970. 06	32, 013, 255. 56	49, 824, 714. 50	83, 647. 17	17, 122, 448. 75	12, 221, 139. 51	1, 531, 606. 61
1951 ¹ -----	77, 616, 182. 49	32, 071, 346. 55	45, 544, 835. 94	2 86, 739. 94	17, 132, 850. 82	12, 197, 744. 19	1, 531, 802. 94
1950 ¹ -----	74, 564, 545. 99	31, 649, 625. 98	42, 914, 920. 01	2 86, 864. 89	17, 067, 457. 51	11, 911, 635. 60	1, 489, 438. 30
1949 ¹ -----	67, 242, 461. 07	30, 303, 537. 64	36, 938, 923. 43	2 85, 261. 46	17, 094, 149. 88	10, 805, 623. 55	1, 487, 839. 81
1948 ³ -----	60, 207, 189. 89	26, 967, 557. 20	33, 239, 632. 69	2 85, 324. 71	16, 953, 927. 52	7, 883, 788. 53	1, 489, 516. 44
1947 ³ -----	53, 722, 420. 26	26, 154, 356. 82	27, 568, 063. 44	2 79, 888. 17	16, 812, 763. 58	7, 217, 296. 13	1, 489, 408. 94

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4.—Expenditures of funds from all sources for cooperative agricultural extension work in States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1952, by sources of funds and totals for 1947-51—Continued

States	Funds from Federal sources—Continued			Funds from within States		
	Additional cooperative	Farm Housing Title V, Housing Act of 1949	Research and marketing	State and college	County	Local nonpublic sources
Alabama.....	\$3,724.15	\$640.00	\$13,896.61	\$618,872.44	\$545,600.21	-----
Arizona.....	-----	-----	-----	141,108.58	64,136.76	-----
Arkansas.....	6,949.16	390.21	2,003.52	460,394.29	248,800.00	\$899.21
California.....	-----	640.00	-----	1,868,259.03	875,821.25	12,350.66
Colorado.....	27,395.83	640.00	5,921.55	335,000.00	311,394.26	-----
Connecticut.....	-----	284.00	5,186.63	275,392.75	167,620.43	15,700.00
Delaware.....	-----	640.00	5,838.09	75,238.88	5,195.89	3,642.60
Florida.....	-----	640.00	906.25	423,949.03	399,076.03	15,908.97
Georgia.....	26,432.70	640.00	6,510.73	618,908.25	587,899.58	-----
Idaho.....	3,445.51	640.00	-----	244,534.55	199,674.60	12,463.14
Illinois.....	10,736.90	640.00	10,422.95	711,873.51	20,044.98	1,385,538.60
Indiana.....	-----	379.05	12,792.28	859,747.51	833,445.52	210,936.97
Iowa.....	28,020.63	640.00	17,491.75	797,761.68	406,095.90	408,775.30
Kansas.....	50,228.73	640.00	15,365.25	361,287.31	1,380,620.89	25,640.00
Kentucky.....	-----	640.00	6,600.00	486,053.28	367,344.66	-----
Louisiana.....	-----	640.00	8,000.00	1,059,935.71	210,895.78	-----
Maine.....	2,216.53	80.00	2,503.02	153,864.79	55,580.26	16,320.93
Maryland.....	-----	640.00	16,268.37	606,022.28	192,546.80	-----
Massachusetts.....	-----	233.29	11,012.31	308,766.15	507,239.89	-----
Michigan.....	-----	640.00	32,555.94	1,082,774.30	463,294.12	-----
Minnesota.....	-----	640.00	10,350.76	373,142.82	459,217.46	40,585.83
Mississippi.....	-----	640.00	20,325.58	524,447.21	523,195.58	30,072.60
Missouri.....	1,686.98	640.00	22,933.76	463,339.12	534,718.33	192,534.05
Montana.....	32,217.74	640.00	6,168.11	254,147.50	292,976.00	3,601.72
Nebraska.....	49,781.81	640.00	6,562.71	403,671.68	342,288.40	-----
Nevada.....	11,955.08	640.00	-----	68,545.61	56,190.95	-----
New Hampshire.....	-----	640.00	5,498.22	149,180.68	101,853.96	-----
New Jersey.....	1,134.54	563.53	-----	365,461.95	374,932.08	-----
New Mexico.....	8,153.60	640.00	18,568.85	382,098.57	98,811.39	4,713.45
New York.....	-----	639.63	28,432.50	2,156,932.70	2,072,845.08	36,220.92
North Carolina.....	-----	501.11	7,804.51	1,547,502.34	1,237,888.69	-----
North Dakota.....	38,705.53	410.40	9,551.60	124,251.38	274,139.35	-----
Ohio.....	-----	292.37	3,200.00	514,443.13	483,797.29	22,162.29
Oklahoma.....	51,344.98	640.00	27,244.42	834,028.00	145,209.71	-----
Oregon.....	-----	640.00	4,076.92	1,424,903.21	-----	-----
Pennsylvania.....	-----	600.29	4,945.96	855,906.91	305,172.00	2,136.09
Rhode Island.....	-----	-----	2,250.00	62,914.32	19,025.00	10,340.00
South Carolina.....	2,352.22	640.00	3,482.00	655,482.00	99,124.63	-----
South Dakota.....	59,839.87	217.57	2,067.28	312,875.85	192,365.00	3,637.50

Tennessee		640.00	8,885.70	579,603.76	371,271.76	1,000.00
Texas	82,238.79	640.00	9,072.31	755,382.23	1,334,071.56	3,187.32
Utah	13,607.42	629.31	12,038.12	224,959.69	102,980.00	
Vermont	5,453.81	640.00	1,500.00	172,495.32	57,336.05	
Virginia			10,186.53	1,134,706.51	296,084.83	
Washington		640.00	7,722.18	439,920.37	357,552.06	
West Virginia		639.49	3,500.83	515,718.44	143,405.78	26,274.48
Wisconsin	1,214.93	640.00	24,854.68	520,049.00	698,484.00	
Wyoming	19,571.91	533.92	24,458.93	238,127.25	124,203.00	
Alaska		640.00	4,143.12	57,193.39		200.00
Hawaii	16,590.65	640.00	12,803.74	303,607.92		
Puerto Rico		639.25	19,995.53	484,620.94		
Grand total	555,000.00	27,513.42	471,900.10	28,389,404.12	18,941,467.75	2,493,842.63
1951 ¹	555,000.00		538,537.71	25,186,196.00	18,076,514.47	2,282,125.47
1950 ¹	554,564.93	28,670.95	443,267.68	23,637,481.33	16,331,745.94	2,945,692.74
1949 ¹	555,000.00	96,397.07	275,662.94	19,442,773.13	15,015,471.60	2,480,678.70
1948 ²	555,000.00			17,557,809.96	13,535,228.33	2,146,594.40
1947 ³	555,000.00			13,815,549.25	11,857,666.04	1,894,848.15

¹ Farm Labor Funds not included.

² Includes Norris-Doxey Funds of \$31,215 for 1951; \$31,270.50 for 1950; \$29,185.50 for 1949; \$29,892 for 1948; \$28,196 for 1947.

³ Farm Labor and Research and Marketing Funds not included.

TABLE 5.—Expenditures of funds from all sources for cooperative agricultural extension work in States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico for the fiscal year 1951-52, by nature of expenditures

State	Total	Administra- tion	Percent	Printing and distribution of publica- tions	Percent	Specialists	Percent	County agent work			Home demonstration work		
								Leadership	Percent	County	Percent	Leadership	Percent
Connecticut-----	\$628, 880. 62	\$20, 091. 69	3. 2	\$8, 913. 64	1. 4	\$187, 595. 07	29. 8	\$8, 422. 40	1. 3	\$175, 133. 06	27. 8	\$8, 478. 41	1. 4
Delaware-----	185, 617. 85	16, 135. 13	8. 7	761. 00	. 4	80, 453. 90	43. 4	3, 574. 89	1. 9	35, 511. 62	19. 1	4, 402. 39	2. 4
Maine-----	455, 487. 11	35, 339. 04	7. 8	6, 538. 67	1. 5	109, 845. 43	24. 1	9, 690. 56	2. 1	109, 915. 49	24. 1	12, 447. 77	2. 7
Maryland-----	1, 110, 941. 47	42, 047. 17	3. 8	6, 792. 67	. 6	455, 312. 09	41. 0	21, 595. 91	1. 9	260, 478. 46	23. 5	13, 970. 16	1. 2
Massachusetts-----	1, 049, 850. 95	28, 649. 30	2. 7	4, 423. 80	. 4	330, 164. 04	31. 5	13, 211. 59	1. 3	244, 684. 42	23. 3	18, 942. 44	1. 8
New Hampshire-----	383, 369. 56	24, 169. 01	6. 3	5, 050. 80	1. 3	106, 462. 31	27. 8	7, 488. 12	2. 0	70, 497. 85	18. 4	8, 192. 56	2. 1
New Jersey-----	962, 037. 83	32, 402. 06	3. 3	3, 565. 27	. 4	211, 427. 79	22. 0	18, 869. 59	2. 0	317, 983. 55	33. 1	12, 992. 59	1. 3
New York-----	5, 070, 218. 10	331, 245. 79	6. 5	155, 313. 60	3. 1	1, 567, 032. 97	30. 9	52, 960. 86	1. 0	1, 236, 953. 26	24. 4	78, 541. 08	1. 6
Pennsylvania-----	2, 136, 729. 67	84, 293. 16	3. 9	23, 865. 32	1. 1	583, 158. 84	27. 3	5, 230. 00	. 2	953, 278. 77	44. 6	30, 918. 89	1. 5
Rhode Island-----	158, 316. 53	10, 721. 38	6. 8	1, 776. 37	1. 1	48, 601. 46	30. 7	3, 632. 21	2. 3	23, 026. 27	14. 5	5, 946. 22	3. 8
Vermont-----	400, 162. 41	34, 346. 02	8. 6	3, 860. 70	. 9	105, 693. 12	26. 4	9, 930. 46	2. 5	81, 692. 14	20. 4	13, 645. 70	3. 4
West Virginia-----	1, 241, 298. 46	41, 273. 43	3. 3	12, 036. 38	. 9	173, 583. 26	14. 0	32, 638. 83	2. 6	352, 932. 69	28. 5	36, 868. 62	3. 0
Total-----	13, 782, 910. 56	700, 713. 18	5. 1	232, 898. 22	1. 7	3, 959, 330. 28	28. 7	187, 245. 42	1. 3	3, 862, 087. 58	28. 0	245, 346. 83	1. 8
Alabama-----	2, 377, 185. 82	52, 408. 17	2. 2	37, 441. 21	1. 6	303, 511. 95	12. 8	78, 443. 72	3. 3	1, 122, 176. 70	47. 2	78, 090. 11	3. 3
Arkansas-----	1, 679, 749. 64	78, 155. 50	4. 7	23, 516. 50	1. 4	180, 607. 57	10. 7	58, 918. 29	3. 5	715, 024. 81	42. 6	61, 357. 99	3. 7
Florida-----	1, 204, 853. 98	48, 407. 89	4. 0	7, 570. 12	. 6	195, 404. 10	16. 2	35, 691. 41	3. 0	535, 950. 71	44. 5	46, 228. 27	3. 9
Georgia-----	2, 468, 618. 33	38, 526. 98	1. 6	12, 273. 90	. 5	345, 072. 05	14. 0	84, 311. 85	3. 4	1, 241, 621. 55	50. 3	71, 302. 81	2. 9
Kentucky-----	2, 006, 061. 35	54, 772. 07	2. 7	14, 109. 42	. 7	270, 658. 17	13. 5	57, 838. 52	2. 9	984, 442. 99	49. 1	52, 127. 10	2. 6
Louisiana-----	2, 067, 701. 65	29, 097. 48	1. 4	22, 126. 02	1. 1	305, 860. 55	14. 8	98, 714. 66	4. 8	954, 142. 44	46. 2	79, 362. 05	3. 8
Mississippi-----	2, 326, 695. 35	52, 775. 80	2. 3	17, 918. 48	. 8	384, 090. 15	16. 5	80, 696. 36	3. 4	991, 974. 77	42. 7	67, 176. 20	2. 9
North Carolina-----	4, 305, 507. 57	65, 143. 38	1. 5	44, 794. 30	1. 0	582, 091. 60	13. 5	123, 126. 71	2. 9	2, 051, 246. 59	47. 7	119, 478. 42	2. 8
Oklahoma-----	1, 893, 450. 57	38, 903. 27	2. 1	66, 208. 57	3. 5	341, 641. 12	18. 0	83, 786. 73	4. 4	704, 158. 48	37. 2	85, 512. 80	4. 5
South Carolina-----	1, 618, 575. 97	60, 808. 84	3. 8	27, 376. 77	1. 7	349, 353. 22	21. 6	45, 966. 05	2. 8	650, 905. 35	40. 2	61, 820. 36	3. 8
Tennessee-----	2, 118, 879. 75	50, 983. 69	2. 4	34, 286. 56	1. 6	352, 466. 18	16. 6	90, 266. 06	4. 3	861, 418. 85	40. 7	62, 538. 65	2. 9
Texas-----	4, 082, 789. 42	124, 027. 71	3. 0	33, 696. 55	. 9	415, 507. 81	10. 2	192, 464. 35	4. 7	1, 950, 107. 80	47. 8	168, 314. 96	4. 1
Virginia-----	2, 375, 268. 64	80, 526. 24	3. 4	13, 672. 35	. 6	459, 702. 44	19. 3	58, 333. 21	2. 5	1, 055, 597. 05	44. 4	56, 276. 61	2. 4
Total-----	30, 525, 338. 04	774, 537. 02	2. 5	354, 990. 75	1. 2	4, 485, 966. 91	14. 7	1, 088, 557. 92	3. 6	13, 818, 768. 09	45. 3	1, 009, 586. 33	3. 3
Illinois-----	3, 084, 700. 76	76, 190. 40	2. 4	33, 459. 35	1. 1	416, 517. 82	13. 5	95, 570. 59	3. 1	1, 096, 077. 65	35. 6	88, 586. 33	2. 9
Indiana-----	2, 698, 477. 39	66, 809. 67	2. 5	30, 554. 44	1. 1	582, 134. 14	21. 6	54, 518. 35	2. 0	1, 078, 018. 34	40. 0	32, 118. 75	1. 2
Iowa-----	2, 517, 490. 90	163, 318. 46	6. 5	91, 811. 20	3. 6	567, 186. 50	22. 5	49, 107. 70	2. 0	899, 383. 44	35. 7	47, 807. 35	1. 9
Kansas-----	2, 412, 884. 54	40, 928. 32	1. 7	8, 226. 60	. 3	445, 070. 89	18. 5	50, 144. 91	2. 1	873, 931. 50	36. 2	32, 280. 25	1. 3
Michigan-----	2, 437, 346. 74	59, 154. 26	2. 4	30, 347. 41	1. 3	713, 344. 68	29. 3	53, 108. 66	2. 2	822, 586. 66	33. 7	32, 554. 03	1. 3
Minnesota-----	1, 724, 389. 27	47, 733. 13	2. 8	26, 001. 11	1. 5	317, 449. 26	18. 4	33, 955. 60	2. 0	740, 184. 26	42. 9	37, 601. 41	2. 2
Missouri-----	2, 231, 876. 04	37, 014. 44	1. 7	13, 106. 65	. 6	317, 733. 78	14. 2	59, 080. 48	2. 7	1, 201, 318. 76	53. 8	46, 918. 51	2. 1
Nebraska-----	1, 290, 336. 55	38, 706. 54	3. 0	6, 913. 18	. 6	274, 008. 29	21. 2	47, 667. 17	3. 7	617, 477. 27	47. 8	33, 243. 12	2. 6
North Dakota-----	812, 352. 71	21, 625. 24	2. 7	1, 567. 89	. 2	198, 487. 66	24. 4	45, 461. 23	5. 6	401, 208. 33	49. 4	21, 501. 90	2. 6

Ohio-----	2, 080, 614. 03	66, 714. 03	3. 2	27, 824. 28	1. 3	440, 701. 69	21. 2	46, 484. 83	2. 2	1, 020, 612. 88	49. 0	36, 396. 62	1. 8
South Dakota-----	920, 706. 70	31, 351. 89	3. 4	13, 868. 46	1. 5	179, 510. 91	19. 5	25, 236. 68	2. 8	447, 766. 20	48. 6	17, 630. 66	1. 9
Wisconsin-----	2, 055, 610. 14	50, 149. 08	2. 5	53, 548. 44	2. 6	543, 724. 95	26. 5	46, 948. 84	2. 3	777, 468. 16	37. 8	46, 197. 20	2. 2
Total-----	24, 266, 785. 77	699, 695. 46	2. 9	337, 229. 01	1. 4	4, 995, 870. 57	20. 6	607, 285. 04	2. 5	9, 976, 033. 45	41. 1	472, 836. 13	1. 9
Arizona-----	393, 482. 79	29, 990. 31	7. 6	5, 762. 61	1. 5	102, 869. 46	26. 2	52, 915. 74	13. 5	122, 086. 59	31. 0	9, 176. 40	2. 3
California-----	3, 479, 884. 79	48, 833. 97	1. 4	-----	-----	493, 413. 64	14. 2	104, 050. 93	3. 0	2, 067, 246. 73	59. 4	57, 938. 42	1. 6
Colorado-----	1, 001, 800. 80	34, 535. 23	3. 5	16, 947. 73	1. 7	187, 604. 60	18. 7	40, 798. 92	4. 1	437, 982. 22	43. 7	19, 872. 45	2. 0
Idaho-----	733, 980. 46	30, 942. 27	4. 2	6, 842. 22	. 9	159, 582. 66	21. 8	26, 688. 14	3. 6	336, 923. 62	45. 9	6, 583. 85	. 9
Montana-----	839, 925. 42	39, 308. 09	4. 7	9, 039. 11	1. 1	191, 576. 93	22. 8	26, 808. 82	3. 2	352, 137. 71	41. 9	15, 905. 92	1. 9
Nevada-----	243, 110. 44	19, 136. 84	7. 9	-----	-----	29, 855. 42	12. 3	17, 078. 08	7. 0	80, 270. 68	33. 0	9, 244. 75	3. 8
New Mexico-----	758, 984. 99	28, 354. 14	3. 7	7, 338. 41	1. 0	167, 512. 90	22. 1	22, 636. 18	3. 0	355, 570. 99	46. 8	7, 926. 78	1. 0
Oregon-----	1, 770, 830. 25	105, 304. 44	5. 9	35, 474. 24	2. 0	459, 748. 73	26. 0	43, 202. 85	2. 4	728, 561. 38	41. 2	39, 947. 71	2. 3
Utah-----	543, 425. 08	26, 834. 25	4. 9	5, 499. 03	1. 0	131, 698. 66	24. 2	17, 143. 85	3. 2	210, 806. 29	38. 8	9, 693. 41	1. 8
Washington-----	1, 214, 386. 52	54, 262. 50	4. 5	24, 165. 40	2. 0	200, 855. 50	16. 5	54, 360. 34	4. 5	591, 506. 57	48. 7	32, 440. 47	2. 7
Wyoming-----	545, 632. 63	26, 928. 45	4. 9	5, 302. 35	1. 0	125, 534. 49	23. 0	15, 258. 66	2. 8	237, 288. 26	43. 5	18, 225. 73	3. 4
Total-----	11, 525, 444. 17	444, 430. 49	3. 9	116, 371. 10	1. 0	2, 250, 252. 99	19. 5	420, 942. 51	3. 6	5, 520, 381. 04	47. 9	226, 955. 89	2. 0
Alaska-----	118, 276. 51	14, 604. 10	12. 3	8, 707. 67	7. 4	24, 017. 31	20. 3	-----	-----	18, 781. 10	15. 9	9, 658. 63	8. 2
Hawaii-----	493, 273. 14	21, 415. 42	4. 3	5, 899. 55	1. 2	137, 689. 72	27. 9	14, 306. 39	2. 9	180, 286. 61	36. 6	10, 166. 64	2. 1
Puerto Rico-----	1, 125, 941. 87	63, 367. 90	5. 6	6, 480. 00	. 6	224, 354. 40	19. 9	73, 236. 45	6. 5	397, 091. 62	35. 3	55, 270. 49	4. 9
Grand total-----	81, 837, 970. 06	2, 718, 763. 57	3. 3	1, 062, 576. 30	1. 3	16, 077, 482. 18	19. 6	2, 391, 573. 73	2. 9	33, 773, 429. 49	41. 3	2, 029, 820. 94	2. 5

TABLE 5.—Expenditures of funds from all sources for cooperative agricultural extension work in States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico for the fiscal year 1951-52, by nature of expenditures—Continued

State	Home demonstration work—Continued		Boys' and girls' club work ¹			Total at college	Percent	Total in County	Percent	Miscellaneous	Percent
	County	Percent	Leadership	Percent	County						
Connecticut.....	\$94, 200. 60	15. 0	\$21, 794. 70	3. 5	\$104, 251. 05	16. 6	\$255, 295. 91	40. 6	\$373, 584. 71	59. 4	-----
Delaware.....	20, 147. 76	10. 9	3, 604. 87	1. 9	21, 026. 29	11. 3	108, 932. 18	58. 7	76, 685. 67	41. 3	-----
Maine.....	95, 605. 23	21. 0	11, 548. 52	2. 5	64, 556. 40	14. 2	185, 409. 99	40. 7	270, 077. 12	59. 3	-----
Maryland.....	194, 662. 85	17. 5	31, 819. 33	2. 9	84, 262. 83	7. 6	571, 537. 33	51. 4	539, 404. 14	48. 6	-----
Massachusetts.....	168, 074. 72	16. 0	45, 538. 03	4. 3	196, 162. 61	18. 7	440, 929. 20	42. 0	608, 921. 75	58. 0	-----
New Hampshire.....	59, 101. 46	15. 4	14, 182. 66	3. 7	88, 224. 79	23. 0	165, 545. 46	43. 2	217, 824. 10	56. 8	-----
New Jersey.....	176, 317. 76	18. 3	23, 865. 29	2. 5	164, 613. 93	17. 1	303, 122. 59	31. 5	658, 915. 24	68. 5	-----
New York.....	818, 774. 39	16. 1	89, 027. 94	1. 8	740, 368. 21	14. 6	2, 274, 122. 24	44. 9	2, 796, 095. 86	55. 1	-----
Pennsylvania.....	390, 365. 75	18. 3	65, 618. 94	3. 1	29, 504. 08	-----	793, 085. 15	37. 1	1, 343, 644. 52	62. 9	-----
Rhode Island.....	25, 086. 04	15. 9	10, 022. 50	6. 3	69, 250. 45	17. 3	80, 700. 14	51. 0	77, 616. 39	49. 0	-----
Vermont.....	65, 540. 00	16. 4	16, 203. 82	4. 1	371, 085. 71	29. 9	183, 679. 82	45. 9	216, 482. 59	54. 1	-----
West Virginia.....	171, 591. 23	13. 8	49, 288. 31	4. 0	-----	-----	345, 688. 83	27. 8	895, 609. 63	72. 2	-----
Total.....	2, 279, 467. 79	16. 6	382, 514. 91	2. 8	1, 933, 306. 35	14. 0	5, 708, 048. 84	41. 4	8, 074, 861. 72	58. 6	-----
Alabama.....	680, 350. 73	28. 6	24, 763. 23	1. 0	-----	-----	574, 658. 39	24. 2	1, 802, 527. 43	75. 8	-----
Arkansas.....	545, 070. 35	32. 4	17, 098. 63	1. 0	-----	-----	419, 654. 48	25. 0	1, 260, 095. 16	75. 0	-----
Florida.....	304, 207. 42	25. 2	31, 394. 06	2. 6	-----	-----	364, 695. 85	30. 3	840, 158. 13	69. 7	-----
Georgia.....	615, 527. 52	24. 9	59, 981. 67	2. 4	-----	-----	611, 469. 26	24. 8	1, 857, 149. 07	75. 2	-----
Kentucky.....	490, 540. 83	24. 4	81, 572. 25	4. 1	-----	-----	531, 077. 53	26. 5	1, 474, 983. 82	73. 5	-----
Louisiana.....	536, 269. 91	25. 9	42, 128. 54	2. 0	-----	-----	577, 289. 30	27. 9	1, 490, 412. 35	72. 1	-----
Mississippi.....	672, 782. 97	28. 9	59, 280. 62	2. 5	-----	-----	661, 937. 61	28. 4	1, 664, 757. 74	71. 6	-----
North Carolina.....	1, 246, 035. 35	28. 9	73, 591. 22	1. 7	-----	-----	1, 008, 225. 63	23. 4	3, 297, 281. 94	76. 6	-----
Oklahoma.....	526, 846. 56	27. 8	46, 393. 04	2. 5	-----	-----	662, 445. 53	35. 0	1, 231, 005. 04	65. 0	-----
South Carolina.....	402, 879. 65	24. 9	19, 465. 73	1. 2	-----	-----	564, 790. 97	34. 9	1, 053, 785. 00	65. 1	-----
Tennessee.....	616, 768. 33	29. 1	50, 151. 43	2. 4	-----	-----	640, 692. 57	30. 2	1, 478, 187. 18	69. 8	-----
Texas.....	1, 165, 395. 01	28. 5	33, 275. 23	. 8	-----	-----	967, 286. 61	23. 7	3, 115, 502. 81	76. 3	-----
Virginia.....	609, 874. 53	25. 7	41, 286. 21	1. 7	-----	-----	709, 797. 06	29. 9	1, 665, 471. 58	70. 1	-----
Total.....	8, 412, 549. 16	27. 5	580, 381. 86	1. 9	-----	-----	8, 294, 020. 79	27. 2	22, 231, 317. 25	72. 8	-----
Illinois.....	879, 185. 54	28. 5	123, 531. 85	4. 0	275, 581. 23	8. 9	833, 856. 34	27. 0	2, 250, 844. 42	73. 0	-----
Indiana.....	376, 067. 54	13. 9	92, 947. 84	3. 4	385, 308. 32	14. 3	859, 830. 19	31. 8	1, 839, 394. 20	68. 2	-----
Iowa.....	418, 537. 26	16. 6	70, 639. 39	2. 8	209, 699. 60	8. 4	989, 070. 60	39. 3	1, 527, 620. 30	60. 7	-----
Kansas.....	621, 756. 32	25. 8	51, 185. 12	2. 1	289, 360. 63	12. 0	627, 836. 09	26. 0	1, 785, 048. 45	74. 0	-----
Michigan.....	307, 943. 73	12. 6	109, 832. 44	4. 5	308, 474. 87	12. 7	998, 341. 48	41. 0	1, 439, 005. 26	59. 0	-----
Minnesota.....	289, 214. 27	16. 8	76, 469. 23	4. 4	155, 781. 00	9. 0	539, 209. 74	31. 3	1, 185, 179. 53	68. 7	-----
Missouri.....	502, 377. 89	22. 5	54, 325. 53	2. 4	-----	-----	528, 179. 39	23. 7	1, 703, 696. 65	76. 3	-----
Nebraska.....	226, 733. 78	17. 6	45, 587. 20	3. 5	-----	-----	446, 125. 50	34. 6	844, 211. 05	65. 4	-----
North Dakota.....	79, 494. 90	9. 8	39, 759. 03	4. 9	3, 246. 53	. 4	328, 402. 95	40. 4	483, 949. 76	59. 6	-----

Ohio-----	365,924.64	17.6	49,350.26	2.4	26,604.80	1.3	667,471.71	32.1	1,413,142.32	67.9	-----
South Dakota-----	148,822.99	16.2	56,518.91	6.1	-----	-----	324,117.51	35.2	596,589.19	64.8	-----
Wisconsin-----	316,558.30	15.4	66,718.13	3.2	154,297.04	7.5	807,286.64	39.3	1,248,323.50	60.7	-----
Total-----	4,532,617.16	18.7	836,864.93	3.5	1,808,354.02	7.4	7,949,781.14	32.8	16,317,004.63	67.2	-----
Arizona-----	52,814.25	13.4	17,867.43	4.5	-----	-----	218,581.95	55.6	174,900.84	44.4	-----
California-----	632,494.48	18.2	75,906.62	2.2	-----	-----	780,143.58	22.4	2,699,741.21	77.6	-----
Colorado-----	142,867.99	14.2	22,392.06	2.2	98,799.60	9.9	322,150.99	32.2	679,649.81	67.8	-----
Idaho-----	90,453.35	12.3	27,142.21	3.7	48,822.14	6.7	257,781.35	35.1	476,199.11	64.9	-----
Montana-----	174,821.14	20.8	27,258.34	3.2	-----	-----	309,897.21	36.9	526,958.85	62.7	0.4
Nevada-----	40,765.60	16.8	13,773.79	5.6	32,985.28	13.6	89,088.88	36.6	154,021.56	63.4	-----
New Mexico-----	149,926.43	19.8	19,719.16	2.6	-----	-----	253,487.57	33.4	505,497.42	66.6	-----
Oregon-----	118,877.68	6.7	78,079.47	4.4	110,180.92	6.2	761,757.44	43.0	957,619.98	54.1	2.9
Utah-----	125,327.90	23.1	16,421.69	3.0	-----	-----	207,290.89	38.1	336,134.19	61.9	-----
Washington-----	226,197.61	18.6	30,598.13	2.5	-----	-----	396,682.34	32.7	817,704.18	67.3	-----
Wyoming-----	91,420.46	16.7	25,674.23	4.7	-----	-----	216,923.91	39.8	328,708.72	60.2	-----
Total-----	1,845,966.89	16.0	354,833.13	3.1	290,787.94	2.5	3,813,786.11	33.1	7,657,135.87	66.4	.5
Alaska-----	40,971.30	34.6	1,536.40	1.3	-----	-----	58,524.11	49.5	59,752.40	50.5	-----
Hawaii-----	105,588.77	21.4	17,920.04	3.6	-----	-----	207,397.76	42.0	285,875.38	58.0	-----
Puerto Rico-----	290,787.48	25.8	15,353.53	1.4	-----	-----	438,062.77	38.9	687,879.10	61.1	-----
Grand total-----	17,507,948.55	21.4	2,189,404.80	2.7	4,032,448.31	4.9	26,469,621.52	32.3	55,313,826.35	67.6	.1

¹ Does not include cost of Extension Workers who devoted part-time to 4-H Club work. Of the \$61,925,000 expended for county extension work it is estimated that \$24,852,000 was expended for 4-H Club work.

² Retirement.

TABLE 6.—Unexpended balances of Federal Extension funds for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1952

State	Bankhead-Jones	Bankhead-Flannagan	Capper-Ketcham	Total
Arkansas	-----	\$25,965.14	-----	\$25,965.14
Colorado	-----	4,371.17	-----	4,371.17
Connecticut	-----	973.96	-----	2,762.88
Indiana	\$1,788.92	-----	-----	19,157.98
Maryland	19,157.98	-----	-----	128.15
Massachusetts	128.15	-----	-----	302.16
Minnesota	302.16	-----	-----	6,782.35
New York	-----	6,782.35	-----	2,401.84
North Dakota	1,077.22	1,270.39	\$54.23	5,311.52
Ohio	4,688.51	623.01	-----	3,795.36
Pennsylvania	2,937.44	857.92	-----	22,980.17
Rhode Island	-----	22,980.17	-----	1,428.84
Tennessee	1,428.84	-----	-----	8,905.45
West Virginia	-----	8,905.45	-----	5,728.44
Wisconsin	-----	5,728.44	166.61	20,916.22
Puerto Rico	.05	20,916.22	-----	.87
Total	31,509.27	99,374.49	221.39	131,105.15

TABLE 7.—Sources of funds allotted for cooperative extension work in States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954

States	Grand total	Total Federal funds	Total within- in the States	Funds from Federal sources				Funds from within the States		
				Smith-Lever Act as amended June 26, 1953	Clarke- McNary forestry	Farm Hous- ing Title V Housing Act of 1949	Agricultural Marketing Act 1 (RMA- title II)	State and college	County	Local non- public sources
Alabama	\$2,463,586.56	\$1,213,226.56	\$1,250,360.00	\$1,196,556.56	\$1,620.00	\$640.00	\$14,410.00	\$641,500.00	\$608,860.00	-----
Arizona	439,925.00	183,877.45	256,047.55	183,237.45	-----	640.00	-----	210,357.55	45,690.00	-----
Arkansas	1,799,808.55	998,434.55	801,374.00	991,607.55	1,620.00	640.00	4,567.00	510,650.00	281,324.00	\$9,400.00
California	4,242,589.83	723,453.85	3,519,135.98	721,193.85	1,620.00	640.00	-----	2,456,291.98	1,062,844.00	-----
Colorado	1,128,428.81	357,786.81	770,642.00	351,956.16	1,260.00	640.00	3,930.65	381,000.00	389,642.00	-----
Connecticut	624,690.97	174,334.69	450,356.28	165,839.69	1,620.00	640.00	6,235.00	245,839.28	188,067.00	16,450.00
Delaware	234,032.39	101,702.39	132,330.00	95,062.39	-----	640.00	6,000.00	124,055.00	3,800.00	4,475.00
Florida	1,591,480.70	366,513.70	1,224,967.00	362,753.70	1,620.00	640.00	1,500.00	734,575.00	490,392.00	-----

Georgia	2,710,010.77	1,260,399.77	1,449,611.00	1,251,419.77	3,240.00	640.00	5,100.00	760,000.00	684,511.00	5,100.00
Idaho	857,265.29	277,833.17	579,432.12	274,313.17	2,880.00	640.00	---	327,432.12	238,000.00	14,000.00
Illinois	3,275,151.72	968,990.72	2,306,161.00	952,940.72	3,240.00	640.00	12,170.00	886,161.00	20,000.00	1,400,000.00
Indiana	2,519,148.04	804,674.04	1,714,474.00	789,714.04	1,620.00	640.00	12,700.00	931,005.00	733,469.00	---
Iowa	2,500,627.58	904,856.27	1,595,771.31	885,106.27	3,060.00	640.00	16,050.00	837,816.00	518,482.31	239,473.00
Kansas	2,743,893.09	660,420.09	2,083,473.00	641,360.09	1,620.00	640.00	16,800.00	510,960.00	1,544,323.00	28,190.00
Kentucky	2,151,344.30	1,152,263.41	999,080.89	1,143,803.41	1,620.00	640.00	6,200.00	620,000.00	1,379,080.89	---
Louisiana	2,229,911.89	797,320.16	1,432,591.73	786,610.16	1,620.00	640.00	8,450.00	1,206,899.25	219,892.48	5,800.00
Maine	515,078.17	231,906.37	283,171.80	225,518.11	1,620.00	640.00	4,128.26	190,821.80	92,350.00	---
Maryland	1,325,239.17	307,882.17	1,017,357.00	293,972.17	1,620.00	640.00	11,650.00	825,120.00	192,237.00	---
Massachusetts	1,125,776.12	234,241.47	891,534.65	221,281.47	1,620.00	640.00	10,700.00	322,773.97	568,760.68	---
Michigan	2,876,600.96	885,092.38	1,991,508.58	854,842.38	3,240.00	640.00	26,370.00	1,432,469.00	514,480.00	44,559.58
Minnesota	1,861,658.07	856,649.75	1,005,008.32	843,994.75	3,240.00	640.00	8,775.00	458,300.00	538,708.32	8,000.00
Mississippi	2,739,104.25	1,247,354.38	1,491,749.87	1,224,774.38	3,240.00	640.00	18,700.00	787,000.00	642,048.46	62,701.41
Missouri	2,324,012.88	1,040,440.78	1,283,572.10	1,016,090.78	1,620.00	640.00	22,090.00	678,900.00	433,670.25	171,001.85
Montana	903,353.09	289,832.09	613,521.00	281,132.09	1,260.00	640.00	6,800.00	285,323.00	328,198.00	---
Nebraska	1,531,495.00	544,813.76	986,681.24	535,553.76	1,620.00	640.00	7,000.00	600,541.24	381,000.00	5,140.00
Nevada	264,609.34	118,373.88	146,235.46	116,533.88	1,200.00	640.00	---	78,458.71	67,776.75	---
New Hampshire	433,383.43	133,448.17	299,935.26	124,653.17	1,620.00	640.00	6,535.00	187,781.26	112,154.00	---
New Jersey	1,220,532.06	221,643.80	998,888.26	219,333.80	1,620.00	640.00	---	557,455.00	441,433.26	---
New Mexico	800,176.06	271,892.73	528,283.33	254,152.73	---	640.00	17,100.00	403,883.33	124,400.00	---
New York	4,581,139.19	808,689.11	3,772,450.08	774,309.11	3,240.00	640.00	30,500.00	1,767,785.08	1,752,582.00	252,083.00
North Carolina	4,741,427.92	1,524,646.92	3,216,781.00	1,510,190.92	1,620.00	640.00	12,196.00	2,030,881.00	1,180,500.00	5,400.00
North Dakota	938,283.50	419,751.50	518,532.00	407,691.50	1,620.00	640.00	9,800.00	188,000.00	330,532.00	---
Ohio	2,330,592.81	1,069,654.31	1,260,938.50	1,058,894.31	1,620.00	640.00	8,500.00	700,224.00	537,772.50	22,942.00
Oklahoma	2,160,033.44	906,457.44	1,253,576.00	884,708.44	1,620.00	640.00	19,489.00	953,576.00	300,000.00	---
Oregon	1,965,903.62	350,450.12	1,615,453.50	339,590.12	1,620.00	640.00	8,600.00	1,230,043.50	385,410.00	---
Pennsylvania	2,304,035.00	998,877.68	1,305,157.32	991,464.68	1,620.00	640.00	5,153.00	975,157.32	330,000.00	---
Rhode Island	178,124.78	74,119.96	104,004.82	73,419.96	---	---	700.00	81,584.82	19,600.00	2,820.00
South Carolina	1,895,513.59	852,506.51	1,043,007.08	846,267.34	3,240.00	640.00	2,359.17	920,525.00	116,002.08	6,480.00
South Dakota	1,049,219.50	412,433.50	636,786.00	407,923.50	1,620.00	640.00	2,250.00	423,800.00	199,196.00	13,790.00
Tennessee	2,209,544.98	1,163,023.98	1,046,521.00	1,152,763.98	1,620.00	640.00	8,000.00	667,469.00	377,122.00	1,930.00
Texas	4,476,925.09	1,990,081.00	2,486,844.09	1,978,816.00	1,620.00	640.00	9,005.00	916,554.96	1,568,067.13	2,222.00
Utah	600,691.96	214,276.96	386,415.00	201,557.96	1,260.00	640.00	10,819.00	275,425.00	110,990.00	---
Vermont	490,225.99	170,230.99	319,995.00	166,890.99	1,300.00	640.00	1,400.00	230,590.00	89,405.00	---
Virginia	2,685,637.27	943,657.77	1,741,979.50	931,320.77	3,240.00	640.00	8,457.00	1,354,799.00	387,180.50	---
Washington	1,409,933.69	417,491.91	992,441.78	406,931.91	1,620.00	640.00	8,300.00	556,890.80	435,550.98	---
West Virginia	1,091,843.37	560,623.37	531,220.00	556,513.37	1,620.00	640.00	1,850.00	386,020.00	140,000.00	5,200.00
Wisconsin	2,337,816.68	848,338.68	1,489,478.00	829,258.68	3,240.00	640.00	15,200.00	566,652.00	922,826.00	---
Wyoming	599,918.03	182,949.53	416,968.50	181,049.53	1,260.00	640.00	---	279,833.50	137,135.00	---
Alaska	140,396.00	60,498.00	79,898.00	59,858.00	---	640.00	---	79,898.00	---	---
Hawaii	557,387.36	186,086.48	371,300.88	176,221.48	---	640.00	9,225.00	371,300.88	---	---
Puerto Rico	1,346,722.24	671,753.26	674,968.98	650,708.02	1,620.00	640.00	18,785.24	674,968.98	---	---
Unallotted	6,770.68	6,770.68	---	5,570.00	---	1,050.00	150.68	---	---	---
Grand total	89,531,000.78	32,163,029.02	57,367,971.76	31,597,279.02	88,000.00	33,050.00	444,700.00	33,875,348.33	21,165,465.59	2,327,157.84

¹ Preliminary distribution. Excludes regional contract sec. 205.

